BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHADEVA DESAI, K. NATARAJAN & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 77 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
Sailing to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.
Passengers required to be in possession o passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th June	"Nagoya" ‡	6,854
11th "	"Dongola"	8,056
18th "	"Malwa" *	10,911
25th "	"Neuralia"	9,082
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
16th "	"Delta"‡	8,087
23rd "	"Narkunda"*	16,115
30th "	"Morea"	10,890

Morea, Malwa, Narkunda } Through steamers from Australia.
Somali Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.
†Nagoya, Delta Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

4th June	"Chanda"	6,169

Has second saloon accommodation for limited number of gentlemen only.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

	Steamer.	Remarks.
11th "	"Berkunda"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.
25th June	"Mantua"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	Remarks.
22nd May	LINGA	Karachi direct.
24th "	LIGHTNING	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st June	KAROA	East & South Africa.
8th "	RAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Rates and Rates of Freights and Passage as P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Roa' Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July	Montreal

Through Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA
P. O. Box 18.
Telephone No. 1896.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	C. Okuda	16th May	2nd June
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	25th "	5th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	1st June	12th June
Indio Maru	T. Hatano	16th June	25th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bellard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6874	11th May	26th "
‡ Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th "	26th "
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5906	18th "	25th "
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5873	27th "	5th "
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6995	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd "	4th July.

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
‡This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.
For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsie
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,335
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,467

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandansi.
Cawnpore—Haithras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank Accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid ... 3,75,00,000
72,378 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ... 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ... 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. ... 2,71,41,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Mominpur
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayanguuge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Quiloamund
Calcutta (Esplanade)	Rangoon
Calicut	Rajkot
Calcutta (Park Street)	Secunderabad
Calicut	Seraigunj (Pay Office)
Cawnpore	Sholapur
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Surat
Chittagong	Tuticorin
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Trichinopoly
Cochin	Trivandrum
Coimbatore	Vizagapatam
Cuttack	Vizianagram
Dacca	
Delhi	
Godhra	
Gooty	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected, Interest and Dividend collected and credited to accounts as remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
E. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yaun, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangire, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. UTSOKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 80,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,62,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
D. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,56,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposite received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

[illegible].	Bombay.
[illegible]dad.	Calcutta.
[illegible]hreia.	Colombo.
[illegible]arah.	Hillah.
[illegible]rah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,66
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,995,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., Chairman.
J. [illegible], Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. [illegible]-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. [illegible], Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Major Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copie of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loa and Credit granted on approved securit and every description of Banking and Ex change Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. F. BUCKNE,
General Manager.

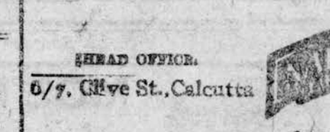
THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1894.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,23,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,76,234	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Umballa City	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
RES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.



HEAD OFFICE: 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & Managing Agents
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
SHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. BYAS, Branch Secretary, Lepton's Buildings, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.
Post Box 22, 'Phone 5305, Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 12-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.
According to the Gov. of India I Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bor

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
121, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Bera rand C.I., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

KEEP YOUR EYE!

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Irit. Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our 'Lota Honey Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Dep. 5. 8477

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants,

Fort, Bombay.

Established 1830.

Treachers *** Heart Labelled Brandy
Carneigie's Old Scotch Whisky.
Peter Walker Lager Beer.
Treachers Well-known Supari Tooth Paste.

Karnik's AGUE Mixtur

THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Priee As. 12

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

ICE CREAM FREEZER without Handle

SIMPLE RELIABLE

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.

HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY

ELEXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France.

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon

MADON SONS & CO.

CHEMISTS,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay.

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE, TRANSIT CHARGES

TEL. WORSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

Why? You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder@ Rs. 11,500.

A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

MOST IMPORTANT

Striped Shirtings

Shirts

Superior Quality & Ideal wear Rs. 2-8 each
Twill Shirts. Superior Quality ,, 2-4 ,,
Do. Medium ,, ,, 2-1 ,,

Special discounts to wholesale Traders only.

PLEASE WRITE

The Shanghavi Stores

Sandhurst Road, "Laheri Building" BOMBAY No. 4.

FOR

The well Dressed man

Just Received

Attractive Suitings

CASHMERES
TWEEDS
ILK—
FASHIONABLE NECKTIES
HATS
CAPS
SHIRTS
COLLARS, etc.

Let our tailoring department, under an experienced London cutter, make your next Suit will save you much money, and give you the most perfect fit.

OPEN TO ALL

C. S. CASSIM Bros.,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, APOLLO BUNDER.

Important

FOR

Hot Season.

Travelling.

Suit Cases, Kit Bags, Attache Cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls, Walking Sticks, etc., etc., etc.

JHAVERI BROS. & Co.

Baria Mansion,

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

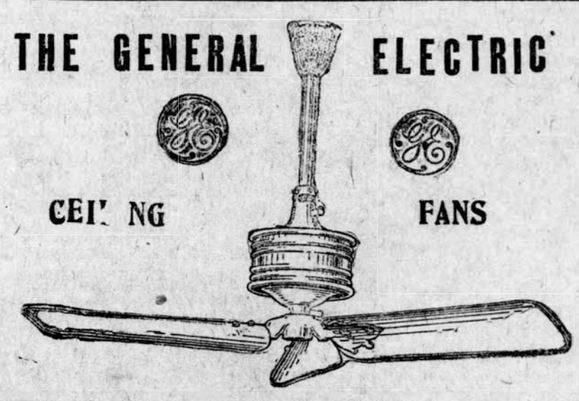
When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Chemists

ACCESSORIES.

Spare 14 ct. Gold nib	Rs. 3 8	Safety Paper Fastener per 100.	Rs. 1 0
Rebate for old nib	,, 0 12	Hygenic Moistener	,, 8 0
Spare cap, feed Neck or Barrel each	,, 0 12	Never-Dull Magazine Pencil	,, 5 8
Self filler or Propeller part	,, 1 8	,, ,, Spare leads six	,, 0 8
To ensure correct fitting send pen to us.		Safety Nail Clipper with file	,, 1 4
Calendar Clip for Pencil each	0 8	,, ,, without file	,, 1 0

FACTORY SALES COMPANY, Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC



CEILING FANS

Complete with 3 curved alluminium Blades, Down Rods, Conopies up Speed Regulators, etc. 220/250 Volts ..... Rs. 200 each.

Special Price for quantities.

Apply:— THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel

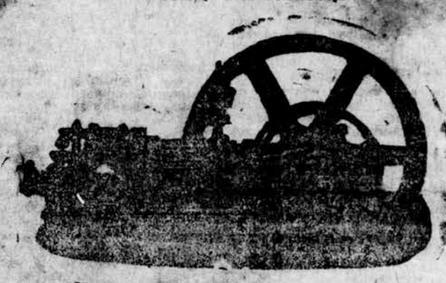
Crude Oil Engines

AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION!

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.



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40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY Moolji Haridas & Co.

Post Box No 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

THE

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Estd. 1891)

Telepone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons
Heating Plates,
Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. & D.C. Fans, etc.

Prices on application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

PARIPAN

NACOUER ENAMEL

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used throughout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish** and **Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly sought after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—

The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:

SHALERHOY TYERJEE & SONS.

20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?

Rate quickly and visit our old shop for pure Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Shilajit—Khas Khas, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

KING OF THE ROAD

LUCAS

HORNS REEDS BULBS
SIDE LAMPS—TAILS LAMPS,
ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

Fresh consignments received

BEST TERMS TO WHOLESALE TRADE

Apply:—

CHOTANI,

Nagdevi & Khadak, BOMBAY.

WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,

PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE

has carried the day in removing immediately, all kinds of fevers viz; Ague, Malaria Influenza, etc.

SOLD BY

H. H. JETHABHAI & Co.

Sittaram Buildings,
near Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

OPTIMISM

as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating; their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere

in boxes, price As. 8, 12, & Rs. 2.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION	Local.	Mofussil.
For 365 days	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.	
Annual	Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED two Draftsmen with experience in heavy mill plant. Men with sound experience should apply to Box No. 4035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9520

WANTED—A competent TYPIST—one having a knowledge in Mill, Gin and Store need apply. stating with salary to Post Box No. 255. R374

WANTED—Women or men GRADUATES in Science and Sanskrit. Salary according to qualifications. Regular promotions. Apply with testimonials. Sharda Mehta, Lady Superintendent, Vanita Vishram Mahila Vidyalaya. Khadia, Ahmedabad. C9521

WANTED—A smart Proof Reader for a Printing Press. Those who have worked need apply to THE INDUSTRIAL PRESS 33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, between 11 to 5.
A R371

WANTED a French Teacher for the Proprietory and Fort High School, Grant Road. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. R377

WANTED a good FOREMAN-FITTER, one with experience of erecting Sprinkler Installations preferred. Apply by letter stating experience and salary required to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay.
A C9532

WANTED—A Drawing and a Drill teacher also a lady teacher, for St. V and a male for St. IV. Apply PRINCIPALS Tutorial High. School, Bombay.
A R 361

WANTED A COMPETENT ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No.
A R 9540

WANTED—A First class MECHANICAL ENGINEER having good experience. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to Bhiwani Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mill Co., Ltd., 7, Malharrao Wadi, Dadiseth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2.
A C 9492

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced Taxi driver for new Taxi car. 20 per cent. earnings given. Must have passed Police test. Preference given applicants producing book showing previous earnings Apply Box No. 4029 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 359

WANTED—Smart Energetic CANVASSERS (having business experience) preferred), willing to travel all over the Bombay Presidency and the Nizam's Dominions, on Rs. 50 per mensem plus travelling allowance, railway fare, and other prospectus. Security of Rs. 500 in cash essential Apply personally to the Proprietor. The Deccan Drug and Chemical Stores, 271, Main Street, Camp Poona, Between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. before 8th June 1921.
A R365

WANTED immediately for the Victoria High English School, Dewas 2, Central India, a B.Sc., as SCIENCE TEACHER on a salary of Rs. 60-5-75 per month. Apply to the Undersigned, before 31st May, 1921, with testimonials stating past experience. B. N. BHAJEKAR, B.A., LL.B., Commerce and Education Member of Council, Dewas State 2
A C 9488

WANTED for the office of the Assistant Consulting Architect, Karachi, a capable ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN on the temporary establishment; must be expeditious and thoroughly conversant with building construction. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications, stating qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned.
(Sd.) D. R. H. BROWNE.
Executive Engineer, P. W. D.,
Karachi Buildings District.
A C9535

HOUSE & FLATS TO TET.

TO LET.—KENNEDY GARAGES at Gamdevi, near the Kennedy Bridge, in good locality, fitted with electric lights and finished upto date, both single and double, rent Rs. 30 and 50 respectively Ready for immediate occupation. Apply next door.
C 9525

TO LET—From 1st June, one airy commodious FLAT on the second-floor in Forjett Street. Apply PARISIAN JEWELLERY MART, 41, Medows Street, Fort.
C R369

FOR SALE or TO LET—A large bungalow with electric light, latest sanitary, arrangements, on Dadar Road. Apply Box No. 4035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R373

TO BE LET—Comfortable Blocks suitable offices, on public road. Apply JAGJIVANDAS NANDLAL & CO., 177/81, Abdul Rehman Street.
C R354

TO LET very comfortable BLOCKS suitable for European and Parsi families, totally new building on Makba estate, opposite Richardson and Crudas, Parel Road. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO., Baroda Street, Mandvi; or DHARAMSEY BHAVANJI, 2nd Pinjrapole Lane.
C R268

POONA TO LET for season only Commodious House fully furnished near Kirkee Boat Club. Hhealthy neighbourhood English locality, desirable in every respect. Apply K. TALEYARKHAN, 2. Moolo Road, Kirkee.
C R 303

TO BE LET—FLATS of most suitable accommodation in a newly built property at Rebsch Street, West Agripada, near Byculla Club. Rent reasonable. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises.
C R317

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET a spacious bungalow upper floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, near Musjid Station, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R355

TO LET.—Large Building, with big Sea Frontage on Ballard Road. Most Suitable for Steam Ship Companies, Banks, Mercantile, Firms, etc. "Amarchand Building," Comprising of one ground floor and three Upper Floors to be let whole or in parts from July. For further particulars apply to the owners in writing or personally on the premises between 4-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Opposite Ballard Bundar,
Ballard Road.
C R 367

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

A Maharashtriya Brahmin of 22 of clean habits wants Boarding & Lodging, in respectable families, at moderate rates. Write to Box No. 4036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R372

PARSEE FAMILY requires rooms as subtenants or Lodgers with or without Board, write fully to Box No. 4040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R383

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath & W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

PROPERTIES FOR WANTED.

FOR SALE—A completely fitted Dispensary in Poona. Apply B. PATEL and Co., opposite Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction.
G R311

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

WANTED.—Two Sets of Gunn Book Cases new or second-hand mentioning the number of sections and lowest prices. Apply to R. A. Tarkhad, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
H C9538

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A 10 ton Steam Road, Roller quite new or almost new by some good maker—specification and quotation for the same should be sent sharp to The President Municipalities, Alwar (Rajputana).
K C9499

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second-hand or new Doubling Frames, Sizing machines and Warping machines. Apply with specification and full particulars with lowest rates to C. AARON & SONS, Weaving Establishment Pappinisseri (North Malabar).
K R 330

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION of Davar's College of Commerce commences on the 6th June, in the New Larger Premises, at Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, where the intending students should immediately apply for Prospectus.
M R326

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. —New Term begins on 7th June. Students desiring to acquire sound training in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Shorthand Theory and High Speed, etc. are requested to write for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, opposite Whiteaway.
M R378

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of hoop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

GRAND REDUCTION SALE—Boots and Shoes—16th May to 16th June, 192' Discount 2 annas per Rupee. RUSTOM KHAN and Co., Prag Mahal. T—R 24

FOR SALE—Looms BRAND NEW of Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R375

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for intelligent students aspiring for Responsible Situations on well paid salaries. Special training in Banking, Law Accountancy, Shorthand Typewriting etc. Preparation for L.C.C., N.U.T., R.S.A., F.L.A.A., examinations New term commences from 6th June. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
T R379

A well experienced man, in HARDWARE, RAILWAY and MARINE store is desirous of having a partner (capitalist) or is willing to join any well going firm as a partner or is willing to do work on Commission. Write Box No. 4038 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R381

FOR SALE at the Mathradas Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, one Slubbing Frame of Messrs. Howard and Bullough, Ltd. (1885) of 84 Spindles and one Roving Frame of Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, Ltd. (1896) of 156 Spindles. For further particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
T C9505

GENTS' SUITINGS for hot weather "Lusitania Tussor" Cloth, specially manufactured for the Company. Piece for one suit complete (8 yards) Rs. 10 only. Apply to the AGENTS, INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T C9296

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	135
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy.	200
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief	325
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	110
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Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt Like New	200
Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
Empire No. 1 Flscap Size. Visible	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size	125
Royal No. 5 Visible	125
7 Lbs. Fox Portable with case	165

Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO.,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4829.

THE Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, will be glad to receive names, addresses and terms of business from firms dealing in Minor Forest Produce, such as, gums, resins, essential and fixe oils, fibres, flosses, lac, wild rubber, spices, drugs, ivory, dax, etc. as frequent enquiries are received requesting introductions to firms with whom business may be done in the above products.
T C 9437

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply uniforms to the Forest staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind during the year ending 31st March, 1922 Forms of tender and particular of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 20th June, 1921, to The CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Bombay Presidency, Poona.
TA C9477

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS. LIMITED.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the COMPANY, held on 21st April, 1921, the SECOND CALL of Rs. 25 PER SHARE was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents, at the Registered office, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 15th July 1921, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged until payment, by those persons whose names stand on the register, on the 21st June 1921.

By order of the Board.
LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & CO.,
Agents.
C 9524

NOTICE.

THE K. K. ELECTRIC SUPPLY & WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in Rutlam.)

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at a Meeting of Directors, held on the 18th May, 1921, at the "Ranjit Bilas Palace," at Rutlam, we bring to the notice of the Shareholders of the above Company that those who have not paid their Allotment, or 1st Call, or 2nd Call monies, on their shares till now, should pay the said monies, together with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum from the due dates, on or before the 14th day of June 1921, at the Company's Office in Rutlam, between the hours of 11 a.m. and p.m.

In the event of non-payment at or before the time mentioned above, the shares in respect of which the said monies are due, will be liable to forfeiture.

By Order
KESARSINGH
of Messrs. MAGNIRAM BHABHOOTSINGH
Managing Agent.
Rutlam, dated 24th May, 1921.
C9485

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. Gopaldas Kalidas, and Motilal Jivabhai Patel, have resigned as partners from the firm of Messrs. M. Nagindas & Co., as from 31st May 1921. No person should deal in the name of the above firm with the said Gopaldas Kalidas and Motilal Jivabhai Patel. Nevertheless if anyone deals with the said resigned partners he shall do it on his own account and responsibility. The firm is now conducted by Messrs. Cooverji Fakirbhai Patel, Mangaldas Nagindas Agashivala and Manecklal Mangaldas Khata
R376 M. NAGINDAS & Co.

THE WARDHA MILLS COMPANY LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of "The Wardha Mills Company, Limited" will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 11th June, 1921, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
Messrs. RASTAMJI GOVERDHANDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Readymoney Building, Apollo Pier, Bombay.
C9530

NOTICE.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of Directors held at the Company's Office, on 26th May, 1921, the THIRD and FINAL CALL of Rs. 25 per share of the above Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 1st July, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Interest at 9 per cent. will be charged on payments made after 1st July, 1921.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st May, 1921.
C9536

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MYSELF and Mr. THAKOREDAS ATMARAM GHANDY is dissolved on and from 31st May, 1921, and on and from 1st June, 1921, I have admitted Mr. Thakoredas Tulsidas Parekh, who at present carries on business under the name and style of Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., a partner and our business shall henceforth be carried on under the name and style of Messrs. Muljee Thakoredas & Co.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1921.
MULJEE B. BARBHAYA,
Solicitor, High Court.
C9529

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Directors of the Company have Resolved that henceforth, until the terms are revised, calls in advance on the Second Preference Shares be accepted on the following terms:—

(a) The amount to be deposited must be in full payment of at least one call on any number of shares out of the total holdings of shareholders, but the shares on which such advance payment is made cannot be transferred until such advance payment is adjusted against calls when they become due

(b) The amount deposited will be credited to Shareholders' account as a deposit to be adjusted as provided in (a), and no part of the deposit will be allowed to be withdrawn.

(c) Interest at the rate of seven and a half per cent per annum will be allowed on the shareholders' deposit account with the Company.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 21st April, 1921. C9112

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR. THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at Meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 21st April, 1921, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 1st June, 1921, and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against the shareholders' name on 7th May, 1921.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th May to 11th May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.

P. S.—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as all the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum from 1st June, 1921, on Rs. 55, the amount then paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the THIRD CALL on the due date, that is, 1st June, 1921.

2. As the Third Call on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 7th May, 1921, no transfer of Second Preference Shares will be accepted, after 7th May, 1921, if the Third Call is not paid by the shareholder whose name is on the register on the 7th May, 1921. C9111

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ANY information regarding the WHEREABOUTS of the Norwegian Mr. ERLING JOHAN HYTTEN would be much appreciated by the NORWEGIAN CONSUL, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C9533

NOTICE.

LOST on Friday 27TH MAY 1921 between Chowpatty and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens (Hanging Gardens) a packet contraining an Original deed of Conveyance date 12th February 1920 and made betwee Dinanath Vithoba Mahimkar and others of the one part and Kashinat Dinanath Khote of the other part together with a Battaki and 3 Municipal Bills and one Municipal Transfer form. The finder is requested to return it to the undersigned at 95 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay. Any person dealing with the same will do so at his own risk. C9517
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Reader, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agava Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate 50, Medows Street, Fort.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE HEAD OFFICE of the BANK will REMOVE from 7, Murzban Road, to the Bank's new Premises in Apollo Street, on 9th June, next.

The bank undertakes banking business of every description on favourable terms. All possible facilities renderedto constituents.

Copy of Rules on application.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
C 9411 Ag. Manager.

TENDERS FOR RE-ERECTING FLIGHTS OF STEPS.

AT MOUNT MARY'S CHAPEL, BANDRA HILL.

TENDERS are INVITED for the above work which will consist of approximately:—

Pavement on main landing	130 Brass.
Steps	70 „
Random rubble parapet wall on both sides about 3 ft. high by 2 ft. wide	160 „

Alternative tenders for Tandur or medium or rough dressed Khanki stone may be submitted.

Tenderers should state how soon they can commence the work and complete it.

The plans and any other information required may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

DE SA,
Vicar St. Andrew's Church, Bandra.
Bandra, 31st May, 1921.
C 9537

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BARODA STATE.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Ordinary General Meeting, of the Shareholders, of the above company, will be held on Saturday, the 25th June 1921 at 4 p.m. at the registered office, of the company Vasant Villa, Race Course Road, Baroda to transact the following business viz.:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statement of Accounts upto 31st December, 1920.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To Transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) VALABHDAS GOKALDAS,
Secretary.
Baroda, 28th May, 1921.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th June 1921 to 2nd July, 1921 both days inclusive.
C 9519

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 27th June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921, and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st June to 2nd July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th May, 1921.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND, when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 21st June, 1921, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address if any should be communicated at once.
C9528

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my five shares of the Crescent Mills Nos. 6093, 5648, 4510, 3721 and 3251 standing in the name of Gulabrai Neelani are LOST or MISLAID. Public is hereby informed not to deal with the same.
R379 LALBHAI MAGANBHAI.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned Karsandass Keshavji, (office at Princess Street, and residing at present at Vila Parle) hereby bring to the notice of the public, that we all three brothers, viz, Karsandass Keshavji, Purat Keshavji, and late Shivji Keshavji, were jointly living together but we have recently separated and our properties and liabilities divided. Those concerned are hereby warned not to deal with my brothers on my name, and in case if they will after the issue of this notice do so, they will do at their own risk and cost.
KARSANDASS KESHAVJI.
R380

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

REOPENS 13th June. Hours of Work, 10-30 a.m. (S. T.). Students, prepared for the Senior Examinations, of the London Chamber of Commerce and the National Union of Teachers, (London) in Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Business Methods, Banking and Currency, Shorthand and Typewriting. Admission fee Re. 1. Monthly fee Rs 3. Course completed, in one year. For further particulars, apply to the PRINCIPAL, opposite Churni Road Railway Station, Queen's Road.
M R322

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia, by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited Apply to—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No. 2.

THE NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKER'S ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERSHIP CARDS of the above Association are offered for sale by the Defaulter Committee of the said Association. Intending purchasers should send in their written offers to the undersigned.

A. H. MADAN.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Dalal Street, Fort. C9363

NOTICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF N. JAMNADAS & CO.

WASTES—(1) Oily cotton No. 2, (2) Sized Waste one foot (3) 20s. Stripping. Tenders invited upto 5th June, 1921, with deposit of Rs. 200. Delivery within six days of the acceptance of the Tender. We do not bind ourselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Apply to The General Manager, The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld., Sopari Baug Road, Parel, Bombay.
C 9504.

NOTICE.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 9th June, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
2. To declare Dividends on Preference, Ordinary and Referred Shares for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th May, 1921 to the 11th June, 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
D. J. TATA.
Directors,
Bombay, 19th May, 1921. C9442

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all to whom it may concern that our clients, Messrs. Rajaballi Gullamhusein, and Brothers, have filed a Suit in the High Court of Bombay, (being Suit No. 2869 of 1920) against Gulamhusein Shaikh Abdul Kayum, Haiderbhai Shaikh Abdul Kayum and Essabhai Shaikh Abdul Kayum, all of Bombay Mahomedan, Inhabitants to recover the sum of Rs. 35,000, being the aggregate amount paid by our clients to them in part payment of the purchase price of the immoveable property situate at Dhanji Street, bearing Ward Nos. 652 and 653, Street Nos. 3-5 and New Survey No. 1383 agreed to be sold by the said defendants to our clients. Our clients further claim to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 14,000 as and by way of damages owing to the default on the part of the defendants in carrying out the terms of their agreement.

Our clients claim a charge on the said property for the said amounts and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum and costs.

And notice is hereby given that whoever deals with the said property will do so with notice of our clients claim and subject to the said charge in their favour.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1921.

PANDIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Rajaballi Gulamhusein and Co.,
9515

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4827.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Sheth Tahilram Girdharidas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sheth Odhavji Dhanjibhai Engineer, the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 16th April 1920, made between Odhavji Dhanjibhai Engineer the Mortgagor of the one part and Mr. Tahilram Girdharidas, Mortgagee of the other part, and the further charge dated the 26th July, 1920, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises subject to the Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th November, 1919, made between said Odhavji Dhanjibhai Engineer of the one part and Lalji Dayal of the other part and the second Mortgage dated 23rd January, 1920, made between said Odhavji Dhanjibhai Engineer of the one part and Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras freehold tenure together with the buildings, messuages and tenements standing or in the course of construction thereon as well as all other buildings, messuages, tenements, houses, chawls or bungalows that may hereafter be built or erected thereon situate on the East side of Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,023 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 8, New No. 13483, Old Survey No. 457 and New Survey No. 7/3331 and bounded on the East by the property of the Alliance Mfg. Co. Ltd. on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash and partly by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Davar and on the South by the Municipal public passage and old branch of B. B. & C. I. Railway and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward Nos. 3816 (1), 3816 (1A), 3816 (1B), 3816 (1C), 3816 (1D) and 3816 (1E) and Street Nos. 665, 675, 675A, 675B, 675C, 675D and 675E, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AND BLACK GLAZED YARNS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, MONDAY, the 6th June, sell by Public Auction at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Agents. The Edward Sassoon Mills stand on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Gopaldas Vishundas the following:—

No. 2/32s White Glazed Yarn E. S. Mill 3875 lbs.
No. 2/20s White Glazed Yarn, J. S. Mill 10,000 lbs.
No. 2/28s Bleached Cross Reeled Yarn J S Mill 9 cases each 300 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF PAREL ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Parel Road, and Cross Road, No. 4, on the Boards First Nagpada Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-East by the said Cross Road No. 4, on the East by the said Parel Road, on the South and South-West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate and a service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and is delinated on the Plan drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street Nos. 604-622 and 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS METHA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Narmal Shrilal at the godown of Seth Bansidhar Jaian at New Chinch Bunder and on account and at the risk of Seth Balkishanlal Govindlal,

25 tons New Brown Bold Linseed covered by D O No. 3.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS. SALE OF ABOUT 1311 BALES OF FINE STAPLE COTTON OF VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Vardhman Jetsi and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 9th June, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., at the godown of Messrs. Vardhman Jetsi and Co., at 1A Vardhman Line Colaba the following:—

1311 bales about very fine staple cotton of various districts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st June, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRAND WEEK END SUCCESS!
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL.

MABEY MAY.
In the Great Colonial Romance.
THE MADCAP OF THE VELD
An absorbing story of Love, Treachery and Illicit Gold-buying on the famous South African Gold Fields.
EXCELLENT PLOTS.
FINE SCENES !!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!
Prices :—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
The most thrilling of all mystery stories
H. B. WARNER
in
HAUNTING SHADOWS
Do you see shadows? can a Shadow Haunt you?
Then see Haunting shadows
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
GREEK MEETS GREEK
Comic
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
Always a good Show

THE THIRD WEEK !
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this Week Episodes 7 and 8 —(5000 feet)—of their exceedingly popular High Class Society Serial,
"WHEN WE LOVE"
The Serial will be finished in only Four Weeks.
The latest Topical Budget and a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
Please note that no Prizes will be given from To-day.

The Favourites return to Bombay
AT AGRIPADA, RIPON ROAD
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE
OPENING
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY
at 9-30 p.m.
V. G. Patwardhan, Proprietor, R. V. Patwardhan, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-Night at 9-30 To-Night
Edgar Warwick Comedy Company
To-night Wednesday 1st June 9-30 p.m.
The aclightfull Comedy Drama,
"UNCLE NED"
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre:
Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"THE PRICE OF INNOCENCE"

THE EMPIRE
To-day, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
H. B. WARNER
IN
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE"
From Nat Goodwin's Famous Stage Success
A Romance for those who are twenty-one years old and young.

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES. LD,
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.
"Dhruva Charitra"
The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie De Liquoro in India with the most talented Artists, on a scale of immense magnificence and Superb Splendour.
King Uthanpad.....Mr. James McGrath.
Suniti.....Miss Patience Cooper.
Narad.....Master Mohan.
The Dancer.....Signorina Dorros.
SPECIAL INDIAN MUSIC
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
Please note the change of time.

ONE WEEK MORE !!!
Although we cannot grant you
ADMISSION FREE
we may guarantee you unusually wholesome and delightful entertainment—entertainment that will reach you.
JUST ASK A FEW OF OUR FORTUNATE PATRONS WHO HAVE WITNESSED our showing of
Maha Sati Anusuya
that is now being shown for a
SECOND WEEK
on account of the exceptionally great rush at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
BRING YOUR FRIENDS
BRING YOUR FAMILY
talk to them about this meritorious film
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
There will be no Prize Shows on Saturdays and Sundays from next week in pursuance of the order of the Government.
Complimentary and other passes will be of no avail in future at 10-30 show.

THE FOURTH WEEK !
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT and this Week Episodes 10—11 and 12—of their powerful Serial
"The Broken Coin"
Featuring the three pre-eminently famous Stars.
GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present Episodes 7 and 8 of their entirely new Serial
"The Death Mask"
Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)
Please note that no Prizes will be given from To-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, 26th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
May	7 97
June	8 05
July	8 27
Aug.	8 39
Sept.	8 52
Oct.	8 62
Nov.	8 70
Dec.	8 78
Jan.	8 82
Feb.	8 86
Mar.	8 89
April	8 93

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, 26th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	15 60
June	15 30
July	15 00
Aug.	15 00
Sept.	15 00
Oct.	15 00
Nov.	14 95
Dec.	15 60
Jan.	15 05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, 9th May 1921.

M G Bengal Good	4 25
Fully Good	4 75
Fine	5 00
Bhownuggar, Good	—
Fully Good	—
Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	4 50
Fully Good	5 00
Fine	5 25
M G No 1 Oomra Good	—
Fine	6 90
Broach Good	7 15
Fully Good	7 40
Fine	4 13
Scinde, Good	4 63
Fully Good	5 88
Fine	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Liverpool, 26th May, 1921.

Months	
May	—
June	8 03
July	8 34
Aug.	8 41
Sept.	—
Oct.	8 50
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8 82
Feb.	—
Mar.	8 89
April	—

New York, 50th May, 1921
The American Markets are Closed to-day

CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, 30th May, 1921.

May	8—00
July	8—39
October	8—62
January	8—52

London, 30th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1,31/2	Firm
Bar Silver Spot	341/8	Steady
Bar Gold	106/1	Firm

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, 27th May, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15 000
Exports to Great Britain	2 000
to Continent	5 000
July	12—89
October	13—65
Jan.	14—12
Spot Cotton at New York	13 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.75
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
July	12 4
Oct.	14 14
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	67/16
Demand Bills	3,92,62
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined	991/4
Do Foreign	58
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
Sales of East Indians	—
Imports	250

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid American Cotton Spot	8.18
Egyptian F G F Sakels	16 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) — July	12 94
Oct	13 68
Jan	14 16
New Orleans 10 a.m.— July	12.47
Oct	13 19

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
CURE CHRONIC CASES
By Correspondence
A golden opportunity for old sufferers from whatever diseases and for these given up by others. Remedies guaranteed free from harmless materials and cost of medicines refunded in case of failure. What do you want more? We treat all correspondence strictly confidential. Write at once with your full history and get cured.
DR. J. N. SEN, L.M.S.
Homeo and Bio-chemist, Prop.
Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam E.I.R.
Mention this paper while writing.
Student patients get concession.

METALS.
London, 26th May, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£74
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£74 1/2
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	£93/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£27

EXCHANGE.
On London at Paris... Francs 46.14—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/. 1960/90	£71 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 °/.	£79 1/4
War Loans 5 °/. 1929/47	£88 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 °/.	£47
Rupee Paper 3½ °/.	£36 1/2
Indian Stock-3½ °/. Sterling Loans	£57 1/4
Government Securities 3 °/.	£50 1/4

RUBBER.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July ... 11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June, Paid—81/2
Tone:—Flat

London, 26th May, 1921

Rentes 3 %	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	331/2
2 Months hence	331/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian beer covering Quiet
Interest day to day loans 51/2
7 day Market loans 5
Discounts Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 °/.

JAVA SUGRA.
London, 20th May, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcuttta June, Sellers—	—25/-
Do. June July Sellers	—23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	—24/-
Fine White Java, C. & F Karachi June-July, Sellers	— 24/3

London, Thursday 26th May, 1921.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£128,300 000
Public Deposits	£16,400.000
Other do	£112,100,000
Govt. Securities	£8,100.000
Other do	£89,100,000
Notes and Gold	£19 000,000

The Bank Reserve is 15 % of the Liabilities.

WHEATS.
London, 26th May, 1921.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 bs.
May-June sellers 78

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£48
National Bank	£40

SEEDS.
London, 26th May, 1921.
RAPESEED, Feroseporo nsual Bold ...
May June value £9 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Queens, 416 lbs. ex-Ship...
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs.
ex-Ship May June Quoted £183/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Nominal
LINSEED Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. May June £19 3 4
TONE OF LINSEED:—fully steady
LINSEED, Argentine Plate May June sellers Steady £16 1/2
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound ... delivered per mill) May June sellers £10
TORIA RAPESEED:—May June sellers £21/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.
COTTON.
(From our Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, June 1.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 345 and gradually declined to Rs. 340. It then advanced to Rs. 342, the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 341. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 339. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 340, and advanced till Rs. 345 closing at Rs. 343.

Our market for ready cotton was firm yesterday and the inquiry was decisively better at higher rate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)
Bombay, 31st May, 1921.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August,	...	348
Fully Good Bengal	July,	...	249
Fine Oomra	July,	...	309
"	September,	...	315

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, 31st May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	July August,	...	349
Fully Good Bengal	July,	...	245
Fine Oomra's	July,	...	295
" "	September,	...	307

SPOT QUOTATION.
Bombay, 31st May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	260	245	230
M.G. Oomra's No. 1	302	292	277
M.G. Central P. No. 1	332	332	307
M.G. Central P. No. 2	317	307	290
M.G. Broach		325	315
Southerns 7		350	340

RECEIPTS.
The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th May, 1921.

Cotton	8260	Bs.
Wheat	14208	Cwts
Linseed	2206	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	202	"
Poppyseed	171	"
Groundnuts	750	"
Castorseed	29	"
Rice	91192	"
Myrabolams	397	"
Cottonseed	1629	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	8554	"
Juwar	Nil	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1012	"
Bajra	1844	"
Coal	8-74	Tons

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th May, 1921.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in.	29.724
Temperature of Air ... degrees	87.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... "	78.8
Dew Point ... "	76.6
Relative humidity of Air	0.676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = cloudy—10)	2.8
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	93.4
Minimum do do	82.9
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	W.
Movement of Wind	Miles.

CHEMICALS.
May 31.
The market continued active zinc chloride sodium sulphide and magnesium chloride had fair volume of business recorded. Aniline and Antitony salt witnessed slight dedini. Epsoo salt and glauber salts kept steady. Washing soda had good demand.
Bichromate of soda and potash had very good inquiry from up-country other chemicals had nothing fresh to record.
31st May 1921.

MILL-STORES.
May 31.
The Quotations are as under:—
Heals—Rs. 3/6; Heads (yellow)—Rs. 3/2; Reeds—0/5; Roller cloth (K) Rs. 12/13; Roller cloth (Eng.)—Rs. 10; Picking Bands—2/12; Pickers (Broom by No. 4)—Rs. 110; Pickers (country) Rs. 50; Slubbings (Jap)—Rs. 45; Conical Pirn 5in.—Rs. 9; Ring Rabbeth 5in. (Jap.)—Rs. 14; Waspers 5 by 3½in.—(Jap.)—Rs. 35.

COLOUR-MARKET.
The market fluctuations were not important. The business passing is limited. The values are almost maintained but genuine purchasers get concessions. The tone is weak.
Quotations:—
Congo-Red, Rs. 3/8 to 4/8 per lb.
Direct Blue, Rs. 3/12 per lb.
Direct Black, Rs. 4 per lb.
Direct Brown, Rs. 4 per lb.
Direct Violet 11, Rs. 3/12 per lb.
Cyanophenine Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Methylene Green, Rs. 8/12 per lb.
Aniline Oil (Boil) ...
Aniline Crystals, Rs. 1/8 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 8/8 per lb.
Bismark Brown, Rs. 4 per lb.
Carthamine, Rs. 3/12 per lb.
Alizarine, 20 per cent. Rs. 200 to 210 per cask.
Indigo Grains, 60 per cent. 7 per lb.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft. in
Monday	6th June	m1 37	20 5
		11 24	27 8

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft.
Friday	6th June	m4 51	14 5
		5 25	18 1

BHIWANI NEWS.
The news about the order being passed against P. Neki Ram and others at Rohtak were received with great joy by the citidens of Bhiwani. Resolutions congratulating the first victims of repression in these districts were passed and people were ready to face further attacks from bureaucracy with perfect peace and quiet attitude.

Owing to famine conditions the thefts in the villages and cities are increasing and the authorities are careless, and poor people suffer enormously.

The Non-Cooperation work is progressing throughout the whole district in spite of the officials trying to suppress it.

The Chaos of the Municipal affairs has reached its climax and there are various complaints of the high-handedness of the official President.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Mr. Justice Lindsay and Mr. Justice Kanhyialal delivered judgment in the case in which Government appealed from the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge of Agra in favour of Babu Maharaj Iswaroop, formerly Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, who was charged with alleged bribery. Their Lordships found instances of alleged illegal gratification had been proved allowed appeal and upheld the sentence of eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000 passed by the special magistrate.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, June 4.

King's Birthday—Bank Holiday.

MONDAY, June 6.

Result of the Inter. Arts Examination, University Hall, 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Saturday the 4th June 1921, will be a Post Office holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's birth-day.

All the departments of the G. P. O. and its town sub offices including their Telegrapa Branches, will observe on that day, the same working hours as on Sundays.

A SICKMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Vithal Raghunath, a carpenter, aged 40, residing with his wife at Pydhowni, had been suffering from cough and fever for seven months. He felt that his wife and relatives were not paying due attention to him in his illness. On Sunday evening he left home saying that he was going to his brother's place. As he did not turn up at night, his wife grew suspicious and began searching for him. On Monday his body was found floating in the Mumbadevi Tank with a soap box containing a letter in it. In the letter Vithal complained of his wife and relative's negligence.

At an inquest held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, a verdict of suicide whilst mentally weak from long continued fever, was returned.

A HUSBAND'S BRUTALITY

An instance of a husband's brutality has been reported from Sonapur Street. It is stated that Satibehenbai, aged 17 years, residing with her husband, Vishnu Surba, on the first floor of Bori's Chawl Sonapur Street, was sleeping in the verandah of the house on Sunday night. At about 4 a.m. the next morning she woke up on receiving a heavy blow from a chopper on her right wrist, and saw her husband assaulting her. She raised an alarm when her husband dropped the chopper and ran away. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital by her neighbours and has been detained there for treatment of fracture of the bone at the back of the head and a compound fracture of the right wrist. The husband has been still absconding.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 31.

Lars Gold ready Rs. 30-2-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 5/16.
D. D. on London 1/3 11/32.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 290.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 325.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 193.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 186.
American Cross rate $3.87.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 47.20.
London Silver spot D. 34 1/8d.
London Silver forward D. 33⅞d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 85.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 75.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 62.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
5 per cent. City Improvement Trust due 1924 65.

SHARES.

Market ruled very strong during the day with a considerable rise in various shares, but closed little quiet owing to profit taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2150, By. Dyeing 1800 xrt., By. Cotton 1100, Century 1230, Cent. India 4120, Colaba Land 2680, Crescent 655, Currimbhoy 1695, David 1652/8 xd., Fazulbhoy 1480 xd., Finlay 1130, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd., Ind. Malwa 630, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3480, New Great 855, Pearls 1185, Phoenix 1205, Shapurji 350, Simplex 787/8, Swan 1100, Swadeshi 4270.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 680, By. Burma 610, Bx. Burma N. I. 165 pn, Bt. Burma Petrol 16, Bv. Steam 297/8, By. Tramway 12/8, Bundi Cement 39 xd., Cement 355, Katni Ord 285, Katni Defd 1430, New India Ins. 1 dis, Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata Ord 125, Tata Defd 655, Tata Hydro 945 xd., Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 12/8.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st May 1921 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi. Maximum temperature is above normal at Delhi and Ambala; the minimum is above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are generally above normal, Jhansi recording a maximum of 116 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Karachi where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is above normal in Rajputana and lower Sind. Maximum temperature is in defect at Jodhpur; the minimum is above normal at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India West. Maximum temperature is below normal at Bhuj, while the minimum is above normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly to moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Raipur and Amraoti. Maximum temperature is locally above normal; Chanda recorded a maximum of 115 deg. Minimum temperature is above the average in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Maximum temperature is above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at a few stations. Both maximum and minimum temperature are above normal in east Hyderabad, and the maximum alone in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Temperature continues high in the United Provinces and the east Punjab. Cloud has increased over the Konkan and Kathiawar.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are probable on the west coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th May 1921.

The monsoon has strengthened in the east of the Bay and heavy rain has fallen generally on the south Burma coast. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal and Mysore, with a few falls in Upper Burma, the east Punjab and south Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy, Bassein four inches; Diamond Island three; Rangoon one and a half; Kyaukpyu two; Tezpur four; Silchar, Dinajpur one and a half; Mymensingh three; Mysore three-quarters; Calicut one and a half.

THE TATA BANK.

WANTED INDIAN ASSISTANT MANAGER

Mr. H. K. Suntoke has addressed the following letters to the authorities of the Tata Industrial Bank:—

BOMBAY, 29th May 1921.

To

The Chairman,
of the Board of Directors of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd.

Dear Sir,

I beg to state that I shall move the following resolution at the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Banking Company which is adjourned to Wednesday 1st proximo.

The shareholders assembled at this meeting hereby resolve that with effect from 1st July 1921 the Directors do appoint at the Bombay and Calcutta offices of the Bank one Indian Assistant Manager of at least 10 years' previous Banking experience to perform under the control of the Manager, amongst others, the following duties:—

1. To act as Superintendent of the Hundi Department.
2. To act as Superintendent of the Stationery Department.
3. To attend to the wants of the Indian constituents.
4. To look after the training of Indian apprentices.
5. To assist in securing an experienced Indian staff.
6. To look after the working and welfare of the Indian staff.
7. To render such other assistance as may from time to time be required of him.

I trust you will be pleased to bring the above resolution before the meeting.

Should the Directors be pleased to agree to the acceptance of the above proposal without any mandate from the shareholders, I may be informed accordingly, but if not I shall be glad to know their reasons for the non-acceptance of the above resolution.—Yours, faithfully,

H. K. SUNTOKE.

BOMBAY, 29th May 1921.

To

The Secretary,
The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd.

Dear Sir,

With reference to item No. 2 on the notice of the meeting I shall ask the Directors to produce before the meeting the agreement of those European employees to whom furlough and passage-moneys have been granted under the express stipulation alleged to have been made under the agreement with them, to give them furlough and passage-moneys before the expiration of five years from the date of their agreement, and before entering into a renewed agreement for a further period of five years.

I shall thank you to request the Directors to declare what sums have been spent during the year ended 31st March 1921 in the shape of furlough, salary and passage moneys, and also whether it is not true that some of them, after having obtained such furlough and passage moneys have not returned to join their service, but have left the service thereby causing a loss of furlough salary and passage moneys to the Bank irretrivably, and whether any steps have been taken to recover such moneys.—Yours, faithfully,

H. K. SUNTOKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now generally anticipated that the Directors' report and statement of accounts of the Tata Industrial Bank will be adopted by a substantial majority at to-morrow's adjourned meeting as a result of the poll demanded at the first meeting. An active canvassing campaign undertaken by the Tata's has rallied their friends and well-wishers to their side; and, as these latter and the Directors hold between them the bulk of the share capital, the Agents are bound to win hands down.

I was greatly pleased to learn that Mr. Khurshed Nariman had anticipated my suggestion by giving to the Secretary of the Bank notice of his intention to propose Mr. Shapurji N. Guzder as a Director, but I do trust it is not true that it is proposed to throw out Mr. Rimington to make room for him. It would be a thousand pities if, in an endeavour to get their own nomines on the Board of Directors, the shareholders should go out of their way to offer a gratuitous insult to an existing Director. It would be far better if the Board could be induced to appoint Mr. Guzder as an additional Director, and I certainly think the Agents would be wise to make such an appointment *sua sponte*. Mr. Guzder is a business man, and a shrewd one at that, and there is no reason why he should not prove an acquisition to the Board. He undoubtedly possesses the knack of getting at the kernel of a business proposition by the shortest route, and it is therefore as much in the interests of the shareholders as of the Agents themselves that he should be nominated.

If, however, at to-morrow's meeting the Chairman should be so ill-advised as to rule Mr. Nariman's proposition as being out of order, the shareholders ought to mark their displeasure of his ruling by voting against the re-election of one of the two retiring Directors, first making it abundantly clear that they have been reluctantly compelled to take this course merely by way of protest against the exclusion of a man in whom they have full faith as representative of their interests. I do not think the Agents can advance any valid argument against the appointment of Mr. Guzder, and if they do reject him, the obvious inference will be that they are afraid of his keen scrutiny into the Bank's affairs. But then, no charge of mismanagement has been made against them, and I honestly believe that their free acceptance of the shareholders' nominee as a member of the Board of Directors will be entirely to their credit. *Verb. sap.*

The shareholders' duty at to-morrow's meeting, therefore, is quite plain, and if any results are to be achieved, they must attend in force. If they lose, as I hope they will not, they will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they did what was expected of them.—Yours, etc.

FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOUR.

May 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If any shareholder of the Tata Bank puts the following questions to the Chairman in to-morrow's meeting, I can assure him from a personal knowledge and experience of the Banks' management that he will receive an answer most gratifying to his curiosity and interest.

(1) Who is Mr. A. Watkins? What are his educational qualifications?

(2) On what starting salary was he engaged? Had he got any banking experience before he was employed? What is his present pay? What is the length of his service?

(3) If he had no previous banking experience, how was it that he was charged with the duties of an assistant accountant i.e. checking entries and cashing the cheques, while an Indian apprentice, you say cannot be entrusted with such responsible duties on account of his in experience?

(4) Does the Chairman hold that a raw European or a European with a nominal training can be entrusted with the duties of an assistant accountant while a raw Indian whatever his qualifications may be or an Indian with qualifications even after some times' training cannot be entrusted with the same duties?

(5) Will the Chairman lay on the Boards' table a statement showing the educational qualifications, previous experience banking or otherwise, their starting pay at the time of employment in the bank, their pay in their previous jobs if any of each member of the European staff of the bank.—Yours, etc.

EX-APPRENTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Chairman's speech in the last Shareholders' meeting at Bombay appears to have been ingeniously framed to create an impression that the Indian interest is scrupulously protected in the management of the Bank. The Chairman has been emphatic enough in assuring the shareholders that the interest of the Indian employees is being protected consistent with the interest of the Shareholders. We are, however, compelled to say that his statements are not sufficiently accurate to stand a careful scrutiny of the state of things actually prevailing in all the Branches of the Bank.

For the information of the shareholders, we beg leave to place before you certain facts which will reveal the rotten state of things though thoroughly whitewashed in the Chairman's speech. The Chairman has taken the trouble to place before the Shareholders a list of figures showing the salary of the European Managers and Indian Assistants. But to our surprise we find that he has managed to forget a host of European Assistants who are merely lads scarcely out of teens but are lucky enough to be accommodated to suitable berths. We think a few figures will not be out of place here.

Taking the instance of the Calcutta Branch alone, there are ten European Assistants and the total amount drawn by them is well over Rs. 8,000 (eight thousand) as against Rs. 700 drawn by four Indian Assistants. The Chairman has mentioned the number of Indian Assistants to be 5 as against 7 European Assistants purposely to show that no undue preference is being shown to the European employees at the cost of Indians.

It is indeed highly gratifying to have it from the lips of the Chairman that he longingly wishes for the day when the Indians will hold their own against the Europeans. But if things are allowed to go on as they are, it will ever remain a pious wish. As it is the Bank seems more to be a charitable institution than a business house run on the greatest efficiency at the least cost.

The Shareholders have been informed by the Chairman that the Indian employees have been given substantial increase and are better paid than those in other Banks. We cannot but characterise this statement as nothing less than a gross perversion of facts. The employees of other Banks in Calcutta get very liberal increments every year in regular course of their service in addition to handsome bonus and war allowances and a large number of their clerks are better paid than some of the Indian Officers of Tata Bank. The Chairman's assurance that no European has been given an increment beyond the terms of his agreement is hardly a statement of fact. In almost every case, the terms of the agreement have been liberally revised.

It is indeed a strange admission that the place of the Indian head of the Share Department, Bombay, had to be filled by an European on a fat pay imported forthwith for the purpose. We shall be glad to know whether the shareholders are of the same opinion with the Chairman that not a single Indian could be found who could have filled the vacancy.

The principle of securing the services of talented men irrespective of race is highly commendable indeed. We have no quarrel with the Chairman on this point. But we cannot but raise our voice when we find that white skin is recognised to be the hallmark of talent and efficiency. Experienced Indian Assistants are getting Rs. 150, while these raw European lads start with the fat salary of over Rs. 600. It is further illuminating to know that these lads pick up their knowledge from the hands of these Indian Assistants under them.

With a few words about the much vaunted Indian Apprentice Scheme we shall finish our tale. The scheme of Apprentices was inaugurated with a great fanfaranade. But in its working out, it has been reduced to a mere show. The Scheme however, has served its purpose in creating an impression that the Bank is a great national institution and a training ground for Indian graduates. A peep into the affairs will reveal the real state. There are 18 Apprentices no doubt but the shareholders should know the number that was originally taken. Out of 12 apprentices in the Calcutta Branch, 3 have been sacked for reasons best known to the authorities and three others were forced to leave as the place was made too hot for them. Further we hear in Bombay nearly a dozen were got rid of in that mysterious way. These young graduates are allured by the prospects held out by the Bank but in discharging them without assigning any reason, the authorities have failed to give proper thought to the purpose of the Scheme which we hope is not to spoil the career of these youths.

To quote another instance, a civil suit instituted by an Indian Officer who was summarily dismissed is still pending for salary claimed by him under the terms of his agreement.

We hope that there will be some at least among the shareholders who will bring pressure upon the Chairman to place fuller information before them and they will not fail to bring about a radical change in the policy of the Bank.—Yours etc.

VOX POPULIE.

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

DEFENCE ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 30.

In the Dr. Cholkar's sedition case Mr. Abhyankar, assisted by Mr. Alekar, further argued that the prosecution launched this case alleging that it was based on a verbatim report and with full confidence that they were going to prove it. They began their case by trying to prove this fact and ended it by doubting themselves if they had been able to prove even the very presence of their reporters at the meeting, as was apparent from the anxiety which the Government Advocate displayed at the examination of the accused in trying to know from the court if accused admitted the fact. Mr. Abhyankar said if they were able to look into the origin and development of this prosecution, they will find it was the result of dishonesty of the police reporters, callous negligence of the translation department and the consequent misunderstanding of the local Government. Mr. Abhyankar said that he was going to show conclusively to the court that the police reporters were dishonest, prejudiced against the accused and incapable of taking down the speech. Mr. Abhyankar said that the whole record teemed with their dishonesty, and it would be most unfair to judge the accused on a police report, which the reporter admitted was taken down in disconnected and broken passages. As an illustration among many of the dishonesty of the police reporters, Mr. Abhyankar quoted a statement from Gajanafaralli's deposition to the effect that the witness used to pause while making notes. At the meeting because he would finish writing down passages in the speech before the speaker had finished them.

Mr. Abhyankar further said that at the later stage of his argument he would contend that the local Government's sanction to prosecute the accused in this case was invalid. Mr. Abhyankar said that the system of Marathi shorthand writing was highly defective and shorthand notes should not be relied on. Shorthand reporters could not keep pace with Dr. Cholkar and, consequently, could not take down the speech correctly and fully because out of 11,000 and odd words he took down three thousand and odd words. Mr. Abhyankar argued that the shorthand writers' report was misleading and worthless since the reporter had admitted that he had to rely on his memory to transcribe his shorthand notes and that he could not remember Dr. Cholkar's words but could remember ideas only and that he had omitted from his notes many important ideas in Dr. Cholkar's speech and that he could not understand many other ideas and further as could be seen from the deposition of the witness that he misunderstood the ideas. Continuing, Mr. Abhyankar said that the shorthand reporter took down the ideas of Dr. Cholkar's speech in his (reporter's) own words and admittedly wrongly and, therefore, Mr. Cholkar should not be sent to jail for the reporter's speech and that the official reporter's depositions are too conflicting too contradictory and inconsistent. Mr. Abhyankar further said that Kamath's longhand notes, upon which this prosecution was based, misrepresented Dr. Cholkar's speech and thus Dr. Cholkar's speech was not before the Court.

Mr. Abhyankar, continuing his arguments said:—"Under the circumstances there was no speech of Dr. Cholkar before the Local Government on which they could accord the sanction, hence the sanction was invalid. It was not for the court to find out if the local Government had exercised its discretion rightly or wrongly in according the sanction but the Court had to see that local Government had exercised its discretion. Since the accordance of the sanction was a matter of state policy, and when it was apparent that the local Government could not have exercised its discretion, it could not be said that they did exercise the discreton. There was no complaint before the Court under section 190, read with 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on which the Court could act, since the sanction of the local Government merely said that the accused should be prosecuted for a speech and did not give the speech for which he was to be prosecuted. Thus, there was no complaint of facts before the Court. The court had no jurisdiction under the circumstances, to try the case."

At this stage the Court rose for the day and while rising, asked Mr. Dick, Government Advocate, to reply to-morrow as to the point of validity of sanction and jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Dick replied that he would reply at the end of Mr. Abhyankar's arguments.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"WHO KILLED MISS RIVERS?"

The audience at the Excelsior Theatre, to-morrow, will be set a very attractive problem to solve, when Edgar Warwick will present N. and J. Thorpe-Mayne's mystery play "The Last Act" and every member of the audience will be invited to fill in a form which will be enclosed in the programme and drop it into a Box that is to be supplied for the purpose at any time during the first and second acts. On the rise of the curtain on Act 3 the box will be taken away and opened, and the first correct solution will be awarded a prize.

The play turns on the question as to who disposed of a certain Miss Rivers. The cast is a long one, and at some time or another during the first two acts every one of them comes under suspicion. The solving of the problem is not easy as is proved by the fact that on a similar occasion when this competition was held only two correct answers were given out of over two hundred attempts.

This sporting event should make a strong appeal to Bombay audiences, and early application for seats is recommended in view of the fact that an overflowing house is certain.

REPRESSION IN CALICUT

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE.

WAS MEETING PROHIBITED?

STUDENTS GET ONE MONTH.

PREFER JAIL TO FINE PAYMENT.

(From a Correspondent)

CALICUT, May 30.

Mr. Tavera, Tahsildar Magistrate, Ponnani, disposed of day before yesterday a sensational case in which Sub-Inspector Kunhiraman Nayar of Ponnani charged Mr. K. V. Balakrishna Menon, a non-cooperator L.M.S. student of the Madras Medical College, and Mr. K. Kallappan Nayar, a non-cooperator LL.B. student of Bombay, with unlawful assembly and disobedience of orders under Sections 143 and 188, I. P. C. The Court had been crowded with people.

MR. MENON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Balakrishna Menon put in the following written statement:—

1. I am not guilty of the charges laid against me.

2. I am a member of the Congress. I was called upon by Mr. K. Kelappan Nair, my co-accused, to assist him in his Congress work in Ponnani Taluka. My duty as such was to help him in convening meetings, in organising committees and in enlisting members with a view to carry out the objects of the Congress by methods prescribed by it. The object of the Congress is attainment of Swaraj for India by all peaceful and legitimate means. Methods prescribed is that of non-violence Non-Cooperation In addressing the meetings, in organising committees and in enlisting members I have always emphasised non-violence as the basic principle of our programme and have always insisted on practising it whatever be provocation. Further I have always advised that all the orders whether legal or illegal issued by the authorities should be implicitly obeyed.

3. For the 20th of this month Mr. Kelappan Nair and myself had arranged a meeting at Muthoor Amsom in the Ponnani Taluka. It was to be near the mosque Notice of the meeting was given some days before. I arrived at the meeting place with Mr. K. Kelappan Nair, my co-accused. On our way to the place we were told by a man in plain dress whom I took to be a constable that the meeting would be prohibited. Mr Kelappan Nair asked him whether there was any order. He said that order was with the sub-inspector. On arriving at the place of the meeting Mr. Kelappan Nair asked the people assembled there whether any prohibitory order was proclaimed or published or made known to them. None of them were aware of any such order. I, therefore, believed and still believe that the order was not published or promulgated. We waited for some time and convened the meeting. Before commencing the proceedings Mr. Kelappan Nair advised the audience that in case the meeting was prohibited it would be their duty to disperse quietly and without any disturbance. I was then called upon by Mr. Kelappan Nair to speak. As I was speaking the sub-inspector came and straightway arrested us saying that the meeting was prohibited. The sub-inspector did not ask us to disperse. Mr. Kelappan Nair again asked the audience whether any prohibitory order was published or promulgated. They said "No" in the presence of the sub-inspector also. It was after our arrest that the sub-inspector showed us the prohibitory order. I certainly would have obeyed the order if it had been showed to me.

4. The object of the Congress has not been declared illegal. The Congress has been allowed to meet and exist as a lawful organisation. We called the meeting to carry out the object of the Congress. I emphatically deny that my intention in helping Mr. Kelappan Nair to convene the meeting and in addressing it was to commit any offence or unlawful act. None of those present at the meeting had any such intention. No offence was contemplated or committed. The meeting, therefore, be in no sense called an unlawful assembly. Further it is an express mandate of the Congress to be non-violent whatever be its provocation. I cannot believe that this message of peace would have provoked breach of peace. I have addressed similar meetings. I have been present at other meetings which dispersed themselves after the prohibitory order was published. In neither of these cases have I seen any breach of peace. Neither the sub-inspector nor Adhikari was at the place of the meeting before our arrest. It is indeed strange that both should have stayed away from the place where a breach of peace was alleged to have been apprehended.

5. I have not hitherto committed any breach of peace. I have always obeyed all the orders issued by the authorities. At Vallancode a Congress meeting was prohibited. I at once obeyed the order and advised audience also to do so. At Pallipuram also an order was similarly obeyed. As I said in the beginning I have been insisting on those who follow the Congress to obey all the orders coming from the authorities irrespective even of their illegality. It is not therefore right or just that I should be called upon to furnish security for offences which I have not committed nor intended to commit and which so far as lay in my power I have been pursuading people not to commit. I do not wish to prolong this trial by defending myself or giving any further evidence.

Mr. V. Kellappan Nayar also put in a similar statement.

The sub-inspector was then examined. He stated that he had proclaimed order prohibiting the meeting and that the accused refused to obey it.

Court to the accused: Do you like to cross-examine the sub-inspector?

Accused Kellappan Nayer: I do not like to examine him. I leave him to his conscience and to the mercy of God. There is not a single word of truth in what he says. Nor in the two accusations.

In the end his Honour convicted accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer a month's rigorous imprisonment each.

Court: Do you like to pay your fines?

Accused: We thank you, Sir, by your help we have now reached the last stage of Swaraj.

Court: I do not want your lecture.

Accused: We refuse to pay the fines.

Accused were removed to the Cannanore Central Jail yesterday. They looked cheerful and gay. Soon after the sentences were pronounced, there were shouts of Mahatma Gandhi ki jai, Swaraj ki jai, Allahoo Akbar; and a procession was formed, but the authorities served an order on Messrs. C. Comber Bail and K. Kesavar Naiyar prohibiting the meeting and the procession.

AUSTRALIA VS ENGLAND.

FIRST TEST MATCH WON BY AUSTRALIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Australia beat England in the First Test match by ten wickets.

DERBY SCRATCHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Plato.

CENSUS OF WAGES.

A LABOUR OFFICE ENQUIRY.

The Director of Information writes to say:—

In almost all civilised countries there have been for some years past special departments whose duties have included the collection and putting upon record of all available information with regard to the wages of workpeople and their hours of labour. The statistics thus obtained and analysed have been at the disposal of employers of labour, trade union officials, social workers and others interested in the welfare of the people. Up to now no reliable and accurate information has been obtainable in India and the want of it has been keenly felt by Government, employers, the workers and the public generally. The Labour Office, Bombay, however is endeavouring to supply this long-felt want by undertaking a detailed census of wages, predominant rates and hours of labour in the main industries of the Presidency, on the lines of those taken in the United Kingdom, the Dominions and America.

A form has been prepared, which will shortly be circulated and it is hoped that employers will render every assistance to ensure that the information asked for is as full and accurate as possible. The Bombay Mill Owners Association has signified its approval of the scheme and of the proposed form upon which the information will be set out, and has promised to use its influence to secure the necessary particulars as expeditiously and as fully as possible.

It may be added that the information supplied by the individual firms will be treated as strictly confidential. Only average results by districts will be published and there will be no comparison of one firm with another.

BOMBAY'S SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAY.

LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding when consideration was given to the Land Committee's report, re: underground railway south of Churchgate station. After some discussion, the report was ultimately adopted. It stated:—

As it will be some years before the B. B. & C. I. Railway, south of Churchgate, is likely to be removed it appears premature at present to give a definite opinion whether the continuation of the railway south of Churchgate by means of a subway will be necessary or not when the reclamation is first completed. Much depends upon the layout of the reclaimed area and of the demands of the City in regard to the location of business and residential areas. These demands cannot be laid down for all time, e.g., in Hornby Road during the last few years many residential flats have been converted into offices, and a much closer approximation for the actual need of a railway south of Churchgate will be possible as the reclamation is nearing completion and demands for sites upon it arrive. Looking still further ahead we consider that in years to come there is every probability of an underground circular railway joining the B. B. & C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway *via* the reclamation area and Colaba, and in laying out the plan of the reclamation allowance should be made for the ultimate construction of such a railway, so that when the time for its construction arrives, it will be possible to carry out the work with the least inconvenience and cost.

It is noted that the Bombay Government are responsible for the cost of replacing railway communication to the area served by the section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which it is proposed to dismantle, should such restoration be found necessary. It is not mentioned for how long this liability will remain, or whether "replacing railway communication" would include replacement by a light railway (tramway). We are of opinion that Government should not be relieved of their liability in this connection and that whenever, if ever, an underground Railway or tramway be required to serve the area concerned, the responsibility of Government in the matter, should be borne in mind.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 1, 1921.

DADABHAI, TILAK, GANDHI.

If we examine the progress of agitation in this country, we see a certain continuity of argument, and the surprise is that the climax has been delayed so long. Dadabhai Naoroji, Tilak and Gandhi will, a few decades hence, be regarded as the landmarks of progress in political agitation. Dadabhai, with the persistency of a life-time, exposed the rottenness and economic devastation underlying the prestige of benevolent rule in India. A man of incorruptible motive and mental integrity, he toiled, day and night, to prove from the boastful records of British rule, that in spite of the prosperity of town-breds and industrialists, the man behind the plough was in the throes of hunger and economic pauperism. In India, with eighty per cent. of her population subsisting on agriculture, it is the ryot who is the nation. Tilak, who is representative of the next phase of thought, proclaimed with unerring prescience, that the way out was only one, and that was *Swarajya*. Gandhi has, as it were, taken the torch, and his greatness consists in this, that he is the first man to organise a large scale movement to accomplish the solution presaged by Dadabhai and preached by Tilak. We are near the Diamond Jubilee of the day when first the flag of protest was unfurled by the educated classes since the assumption of the rule of India by the British Crown, and it is only right that we should recall the organic continuity of thought that underlies a period strained it may be by the conflict of ideas and temperaments, but still inspired by devotion to a single patriotism. The history of the last sixty years in India may, of course, be viewed from other stand-points as well. Indeed, it would be profitable to reconstruct phases lost through oversight, and through attachment to a single test of interpretation; but for the Nationalist, out to get the real thing, the period breaks into epochs indicated by their repesentative men. Inadaptation and the perseverance of original beliefs, with certain other leaders of undoubted service and eminence, account for occasional bends in the way, but of the main tendencies of thought there can be no question, if we mark them dispassionately enough. The epoch of Dadabhai was one of infinite labour and honest importunacy for justice; Tilak ventured out with the doctrine of self-help, of pride of nationality and of struggle with circumspection; Gandhi represents the phase of invincible faith and national daring. As we are still in the thick of Gandhi's endeavour at actual emancipation, we are not able to estimate its magnitude or effect; but the gospel has come to stay and it will die only on the day Swaraj is accomplished. If the experiment is a success, in the fulness of time, as we have no doubt it will soon prove to be, Gandhi's method will be tried by other subject nations and out of it might, after all, emerge the moral equivalent of physical war on earth, the only weapon of honour in the brotherhood of man.

In its aim, faith and methods of work, the period covered by Dadabhai and his fellow-pioneers constitutes a distinctive chapter in the story of agitation; a chapter of tenacious industry and real pathos. In their patriotism, energy and sacrifice, they give us a record of honour. But what were the traits of that epoch? They thought that Parliament was indifferent, merely because of its ignorance of India; that when the story of economic injustice dating from Plassey was exposed, the British Government would rush forth for the repair of wrongs; that when the account of British exploitation through the Services and heavy expenditure was held up to scrutiny, the British Government would curtail the burden laid on India. The greatest reproach they could level against British Rule was that it was un-British, a term which to-day has no sting or reproof for Britons in general. Dadabhai toiled in this great faith for a generation and more. He ransacked the archives of Government and laboured through the statistics of a century to demonstrate the oppression of British rule, and the price the taxpayer had to pay, year in and year out, for the maintenance of Imperial prestige Nor were our rulers afflicted with any hypocrisy of altruism. British statesmen openly fought Russia in Afghanistan in settlement of European rancour; Lord Salisbury frankly announced that India must be bled, the problem being merely one of the location of congested parts. There was no hanky-panky about fatherly goodness. Will Lord Rawlinson or Sir Godfrey Fell to-day give evidence before a Committee as Sir Henry Brackenbury did before the Welby Commission? For this is what Sir Henry, who was military member of the Viceroy's Council, said: "If we desire to maintain British rule in India only for India's sake, then I think it would be fair to make India pay to the uttermost farthing everything that it could be shown was due to Britain's rule over India. But I cannot but feel that England's interest—or Britain's interest—in keeping India under British rule is enormous. India affords employment to thousands of Britons, India employs millions of British capital, and Indian commerce has been of immense value to Great Britain. Therefore it seems to me that *India being held by Britain, not only for India's sake but for Great Britain's sake, the latter should pay a share of the expenditure* for the purpose. And in estimating what that share should be, I think England should behave generously to India because in the first place England is a rich country and India is a poor country." This was one of the admissions exacted by Dadabhai's laborious fight for fair-dealing. He then sought to reduce civil expenditure by insisting on less costly services for India and the free admission of Indians. Dadabhai was happy when Parliament smiled in approval of his fight for simultaneous examinations. Equally zealous was Romesh Chunder Dutt to see that the maximum of revenue exaction from the ryots should be half the rental, when it was only 5 to 20 per cent. of the rental in Britain. Resolutions, petitions, commissions appeared to accelerate hopes, and it was the vision of the great and receding mirage of justice that made Dadabhai call for Swaraj—at the Congress—as the final and only efficacious way of safety. He showed up for us the living charnel-house which India was for 150 millions of our brethren. Digby retold that story of horror and for three years Dutt pleaded for moderation of land assessments as a partial defence against famine. They petitioned Britain with the story of unfair exactions and the economic drain—*facts* at which some of our Cockney politicians now turn their nose in polished ignorance. They shouted from the house-tops the pathetic warning that faith in British rule was waning, cracking and shaking! The chapter ended with the clarion-call of *Swaraj* uttered by Dadabhai himself. And now after twenty years, the bed-fellows of putrid politics, dismiss in peace a trifle of forty crores spirited away as a miscellaneous error! Are we not progressing?

The resolve of Tilak was mainly intuitive, but it was supported by the failure of thirty years' honest representation. As Tilak's view matured in its catholic outlook, it became the true asset of the nation, for he comprehended the essential unity of interests in the diversity of people. He worked for the realities as well as the externals of nationhood, by claiming self-direction in culture and venturing out with a certain inspired recklessness of courage. The battle of scholarship, Dadabhai had carried to victory, but the evils he exposed flourished. Military expenditure, foreign charges, and the multiplicity of alien administration continued in spite of his proofs. The ryot was being flattened out in poverty and the economic recovery of the country was as far as ever. The audacity of Tilak and his resistance of the decrees of autocracy excited officialdom, and the slogan of repression was on the lip of Government. Sympathetic echoes were heard in the Punjab and Bengal, and the career of Tilak synchronised with the aggression of physical force on the part of the bureaucracy which fought with boldness and a considerable lack of scruple. Sedition laws and deportations and gagging of public speech were exercised with great ingenuity and rigour, but say what you will they altered the tranquility in which contestants fought in the Dadabhai era. It would no longer do to deny facts or to fake up argument or to ignore pledges, because the grievances of the people agitated not the surface but the depths. The battle was for the strong, but the victory which is due will come for the weak. In view of the [illegible] of reform, officials sought to repower and neutralise progress, [illegible] the biggest weapons contemplated be[illegible] Rowlatt Act The most valiant of them, with [illegible] mandarins, gave a demonstration in the Punjab of brute force, slaughtering hundreds, disgracing the innocent and perverting law. The shock implied in the term "un-British" vanished and the insensibility of the bureaucracy enabled them to rule without remorse. The British public knew, the offenders were exculpated and justice was cheated. The people realised even better than Tilak at the beginning of his career, that the pursuit of justice by appeal was really the chasing of shadows, and the weakness of the guerilla war of courage became evident. The time was ripe for some one to work on the solidarity of the people, when came Gandhi. The weakness of the previous period was that a few dreamed of attaining justice by physical force—a vain and disastrous thing when the bureaucracy is competent and willing to oppose on the basis of physical provocation. With violence eschewed—a great advance—the fight corresponded with the genius for patience and endurance characteristic of India. We are in this novel form of struggle at present, undreamt of in the first period and unrealised in the second. Thus it is that Dadabhai showed us the rottenness of an extravagant and unsympathetic alien rule; that Tilak showed us the only way; and that Gandhi, fired with the wrath of injured honour, is leading millions of his countrymen to the fray. The issue is a moral certainty, however much our weakness might affect it in point of time.

Notes of the Day.

The Egyptian Deadlock.

While there are reasons to believe that the riots in both Cairo and Alexandria are due to non-political causes, in the sense that they have not arisen from ill-will towards the authorities that be, their significance in their relation to the despatch of the Adly delegation to London cannot be minimised. As Zaghlul Pasha, in his message to Lord Allenby, points out, it is idle to pretend that Adly Pasha and his colleagues, who propose to negotiate the treaty with Great Britain regarding the future of Egypt, possess the confidence of the nation. This fact has been made perfectly clear by recent events in Egypt and by arranging to send such a delegation to London, the Egyptian Cabinet has laid itself open to the suspicion that it is prepared to become a willing tool in the hands of those who are opposed to Egyptian independence. The Cabinet has remained in power because of the British prestige and British bayonets behind it and not because it possesses the confidence of the Egyptian people. Two months ago Mr. Harmsworth gave the assurance on behalf of His Majesty's Government that the delegation which would negotiate the treaty would be one chosen by the Egyptians themselves. It is a mockery of truth to contend that the Egyptian people have selected Adly Pasha and his self-chosen companions as their delegates. Zaghlul Pasha is, therefore, perfectly justified in demanding that the Cabinet should resign and that the National Assembly should be convoked with a view to decide both as to the personnel of the delegation and the basis of the negotiations. That is the only constitutional procedure which will commend itself to impartial observers of the Egyptian situation. If such a procedure is not followed, one can only conclude that it is the intention of "statesmen" on either side to carry matters with a high hand and over the heads of the Egyptian people.

Mr. Sastri's Lecture.

Either Reuter has failed to do proper justice to Mr. Sastri's speech in London or Mr. Sastri himself has not done full justice to his countrymen in his diagnosis of the prevailing unrest in India. According to Reuter's summary of the lecture, Mr. Sastri attributes the unrest wholly to economic causes, such as bad trade, labour disputes, famine and unprecedented taxation. We cannot imagine that Mr Sastri believes that these are all, or even the main, causes of the prevailing discontent. Surely, he knows fully well that more than all these acute political grievances are the back of the unrest. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Sastri under-rates the seriousness of either the opposition in the country to the "Reforms" or the lost faith of the people in British justice and the righteousness of British administration, or of their indignation over the Punjab wrongs and the British handling of the Khilafat question—not to mention anything of the exasperation of the people at the renewed campaign of repression. Mr Sastri himself may have other views on these subjects and may be inclined to think that the people are mistaken in their beliefs and indignation, but he certainly cannot deny that these are among the principle causes that have contributed to the prevailing discontent and that are still keeping alive the agitation. In these circumstances, if Mr. Sastri has failed to mention the political grievances, he has been, we are sorry to say, guilty of a serious injustice to his countrymen. He cannot wish to impart a false idea of the situation in India to the British public. We sincerely believe that Reuter has misreported Mr. Sastri and not that the latter has been guilty of any attempt to hoodwink the people of Great Britain. Apart from this, we have to acknowledge that Mr. Sastri has rightly drawn attention to the weight of personal influence which Mr. Gandhi has thrown on the side of peace and order in the present crisis.

Conscience Clause.

We could never have believed that the Christian Missionaries who have been seeking to propagate the gospel of Christ in this country had any "vested interests" in India like their countrymen in more material walks of life. We see we were wrong in such a belief. We now find these "ministers of God," expressing like their brethren of the other heavenly heirarchy—we mean the Indian Civil Service—their alarm at the new order of things and demanding that before their vested interests—"spiritual," of course—are disturbed, they should be given "two or three years' notice." They do not state for what purpose the notice is to be given—whether the missionaries will close their schools and colleges and pack their belongings and bid a final adieu to this country or whether they intend to utilise the interval to convert these institutions into regular religious seminaries. Surely, it is preposterous for these gentlemen to suggest that they need two or three years' breathing time to put their house in order, in case a Conscience Clause is introduced in the Grant-in-Aid Rules, or that the Missionary work in India will be "seriously threatened" by the adoption of the Clause. One of the missionary gentlemen at the Edinburgh meeting is reported to have referred to the 65 year old "concordat" between the State and Christian Missions in India, but the fact is overlooked by this gentleman that the "concordat" was arrived at over the heads of the people of India. Now that these latter have determined to come into their own, they are certainly entitled to have their own say in the matter. Missionary gentlemen who speak of old compacts of this type and who seek to teach "religion" to the "pagans" by compulsion and that too with the aid of funds belonging to the "pagans," must realise how extremely offensive their entire attitude appears to the latter and how persistence in the same is calculated to hinder rather than promote the cause they profess to have at heart. If these gentlemen are true to the teachings of their Master they would talk less of their vested interests and would try to convince by sweet reasonableness rather than by resort to compulsion at other people's cost.

Ways of Indian Police.

We publish elsewhere particulars of a case in which two Non-Cooperators of Ponnani, in Malabar, have been convicted of being members of a so-called unlawful assembly and of "disobeying" the orders of the local police. A perusal of the defence statements of the accused, who are both of them well educated persons, must convince any unbiased person that from the beginning it was far from their intention to hold any meeting in a proclaimed area or to disobey the order of the police when it was made known to them. None in the village seems to have been aware that there was any order in existence prohibiting the holding of meetings locally. Even the police, in plain dress, when asked, are reported to have declined to state whether there was any such order. In these circumstances, was it any great crime on the part of the local public to have organised a meeting and for the two gentlemen to have consented to address it? If the police really wanted to prevent a breach of peace, they should have communicated the contents of the order, if one was in existence, to the organisers of the meeting and they should have seen if the latter were going to defy the order. Instead, what these "guardians of the peace" do is to keep *mum* on the subject of the order, even when directly questioned, quietly allow the meeting to be held and the proceedings to begin and then pounce on the speakers on the pretext that they had contravened the order, which the police suddenly produce from their sleeves! Not the slightest disinclination to disperse the meeting or inclination to resist the arrest was displayed by the accused and yet the honest police of Ponnani have no scruple in alleging that the accused had "disobeyed" a lawful order and the just magistrate in convicting them of the [illegible] Such are the way by which the [illegible] be" are seeking to put down the non-cooperation movement and to vindicate the majesty of "law" and "justice". We are not sure if, when Lord Reading's attention is drawn to this case, he will be able to recognise any family resemblance between this sample of "law" and "justice" and that which he dispensed in Great Britain. However, his Lordship will find that there are stranger things happening under the British aegis in this country than he had dreamt of.

The Tata Bank.

If the present Directors of the Tata Industrial Bank are really anxious to respect the sentiments of the vast majority of the shareholders and to convince them that there is no intention to tolerate an anti-Indian policy to be pursued by the management, they have a fine opportunity to-day of vindicating their position in the eyes of the shareholders. If they would be wise, they should be only too glad to give the undertaking as to the future management of the Bank, that is asked for by the shareholders. We sincerely trust they will readily and voluntarily come forward to hold out such an undertaking. Otherwise, their attitude is likely to be construed into a determination to flout the wishes of the shareholders and to pursue a wrong-headed and highly unpatriotic policy, which can spell nothing but disaster to the Bank. If, through a false sense of their own wisdom and prestige, they refrain from giving the assurance to the shareholders and the larger circle of the investing public outside, they may rest assured that the volume of discontent against their present policy will increase with time and that they will have to be prepared year after year to meet the growing agitation,—a circumstance which will not conduce to the prosperity of the institution, in which every patriotic Indian, shareholder or otherwise, is deeply interested. We appeal to the Directors and especially to Sir Dorab Tata not to misconstrue the significance of the agitation against the present policy of the management of the Bank and to justify the trust of the Indian public in the firm named after the great departed patriot, in the manner we have indicated. In the meanwhile, we trust the shareholders will approve of the last year's report.

A Question of Life and Death.

A correspondent writes to us:

Here is something forgotten. Mr. Monier Williams (whom I hitherto knew as an author of a grammar of the Sanskrit language but whom accidentally I discovered as an author of a grammar of the Hindustani language) writes in his preface to his grammar (on Page VIII:—

"And let me here venture a remark which however trite cannot but be too often repeated that if we hope, not merely to retain India, but to avert a similar or perhaps a more general rebellion than that of 1857, we must endeavour gradually to remove the partition wall between the races. The remembrance of that terrible mutiny is likely for a long period to embitter our intercourse with the natives. Such estrangement as that which has hitherto subsisted between governors and governed ought not to continue. It is no mere question of holding or abandoning our Eastern Empire. It is a question of life or death to the thousands of our fellow-countrymen resident in India. It is a question of *honour* or *disgrace* to every Englishman whether abroad or at home. If we do not seek to know the people of India better than we have hitherto done, if instead of respecting them as our fellowmen and fellow subjects, we persist in despising them as a servile and inferior race, we cannot blame them if they also shrink from contact with us, or even if at a future day, they should rise up and say "we will not have these men to reign over us." Our material supremacy, if not founded on mutual sympathy and confidence, will be little better than a tower built on sand, which the next storm must sweep away.

"We may make laws administer justice, lay down railroads, develop the resources of the country, but unless we seek to know and understand the natives, unless we find in them something to respect, unless in our religious and social character we show ourselves worthy of imitation we can never expect any reciprocity of sentiment or esteem on their part."

COAL PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

NATIONAL POOL QUESTION TO BE AVOIDED.

PREMIER PRESIDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., May 31.

On the eve of resumption of the coal peace discussions the belief is cherished that after the stoppage, which has already lasted fifty-seven days, a way out of the *impasse* will be found. The Premier will preside at to-day's conference.

It is understood that the contentions regarding the National Pool question will be avoided and that Mr. Lloyd George will propose national wages, registering advance on the 1914 standard, the creation of a machinery to deal with the inequality of wages and fixing a ratio of profits to wages by arbitration.

NEED FOR AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT & BRITAIN.

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., May 31.

A Cairo message says that Zaghlul Pasha welcomes General Allenby's communique. He says that the Egyptians will thankfully accept the hand of friendship. They earnestly desire an agreement with Britain, based upon equity and right, but Zaghlul Pasha alleges that the Egyptian delegation to England does not possess the confidence of the nation. Zaghlul Pasha demands resignation of the Cabinet and summoning of a National Assembly to decide with regard to the negotiations with Britain.

Zaghlul Pasha declares that the disturbances in Alexandria were not political, but were due to the Greeks' firing upon the pro-Kemalist demonstrators.

REDUCING ARMAMENTS.

LORD LEE ON JAPANESE PROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., May 31.

Speaking at the dinner given by the Japan Society in honour of Prince Hirohito, Lord Lee described Japan's promise not to complete the building programme, if the Powers agreed to reduce the armaments as a brave and momentous utterance, emphasising the universal crying need for the reduction of armaments. He rejoiced at the American Senate's resolution in this connection.

RENEWING ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

MR. MASSEY ON NEW-ZEALAND'S INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., May 31.

In the course of an interview Mr. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, who has arrived in London to attend the Imperial War Cabinet, declared that New Zealand had much to gain and nothing to lose by the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, so long as New Zealand maintained her right to choose her own fellow-citizens.

NORTHERN IRISH PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS.

MR. DEVLIN ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., May 31.

In the Northern Parliament Mr. Devlin is the only non-Unionist elected from sixteen members in Belfast. The successful candidates include the ex-Lady Mayoress Mc Mordie Mrs. Chichester, a Unionist, has been returned for Londonderry.

The Unionists are now anticipating a majority of twenty-four.

THE DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

TWO MORE DEATHS REPORTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., May 31.

Two more deaths arising from Wednesday's fighting in Dublin are announced.

Her Imperial Majesty, who is the royal patron of Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare has appointed Countess of Reading to be the President of the league.

* * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to-day to Mr. P. K. Banerjee, Editor of the "Nayak" and to Mr. D. G. Dalvi. There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lord Willingdon attended divine service at Christ Church, yesterday morning.

NAO KHILAFAT WORKER'S CASE.

ONE PRISONER DIES IN JAIL.

ALLEGED CALLOUSNESS OF DY. COMMISSIONER

(From a Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, May 30.

In connection with the arrest of some Khilafat workers of Mohan district, Unao, particulars of which have already appeared in the Press, the following further details will be read with deep sorrow and indignation by the public. Of all those arrested, nine were found guilty and convicted by Mr. Shamburnath, Deputy Collector, Unao. One accused, Mohd. Zubair a young man of 22 years was at the time of the sentence suffering from very high fever, and could not stand on his legs without the support of others. His condition of health was duly brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, who was requested to release him on bail. This request being flatly refused, it was further requested that he might be sent to jail in a conveyance. This too was refused by the Court and the poor man was made to march off to the jail under the scorching sun. This made the condition of Mohd. Zubair worse, and from that moment he began to sink until he expired on Saturday, after four days' life in jail.

On hearing of his death, Messrs. Sayed Mord. and Shafuddin Ahmed, President and Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Unao, with local Mussalmans, approached the Deputy Commissioner and asked for the dead body being handed over to them for burail, but he refused. Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb was at once wired. He took the earliest train to Unao and was successful in persuading the Deputy Commissioner to hand over the dead body. On Sunday the Maulana Saheb found the dead body in a state of extreme decomposition, offensive smell of which would not let people stand within a radius of 20 yards. The Maulana Saheb himself washed the dead body, according to the Muslim rites and custom and wrapped it and put it in a coffin and conducted the remains to the last resting place a sure passport to heaven of the martyr.

Great indignation prevails here.

RAMSUKH DAS COLLEGE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 30.

Presiding at the opening ceremony of the Ramsukh Das College, started at Ferozepore, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Harkishen Lal in the course of a speech, said that one of their national defects was the want of exact and correct thinking. They were thinking a good deal of national education, but they did not weigh things properly. Recently they had witnessed the phenomenon of a leader, calling others traitors, and the others retorting by calling the other party revolutionaries. Both were wrong as none had taken an exact and accurate measure of others.

As an illustration they had been hearing a good deal adout national education in these days. If they were asked what was national education, there was no definite reply. No such thing as national education existed in India. They were all anxious to have national education, but none knew what it was. That was an apt illustration of their loose thinking. That defect would be removed if students in Colleges were trained in right thinking.

LIGHT' SENTENCE ON HEYNEN

"SCANDALOUS FAILURE OF JUSTICE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. May 31.

There is an outburst of indignation at the grossly inadequate punishment imposed upon Heynen. The sentence, in any case, would be regarded as a scandalous failure of justice, but it is rendered farcical from the fact that the period that the accused has already been detained, will be reckoned as part of the ten months. This means a speedy and perhaps, immediate release.

The announcement of the sentence by the Attorney-General in the House of Commons was received with cries of 'shame' while general cheering followed the demands for an early discussion.

The morning papers unanimously condemn the lightness of the punishment and warn the German authorities not to attempt to evade their responsibilities by the imposition of merely nominal penalties. The papers point out that a more decisive case for the purpose of testing German sincerity would be an indictment of Lieutenant Niemann for submarining the hospital ship, 'Dover Castle.'

"I GOT TO KNOW GANDHI."

"GANDHI GOT TO KNOW ME."

LORD READING ON THE INTERVIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 31.

A dinner given by the Chelmsford Club to His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday evening. After His Excellency the Viceroy had proposed the loyal toast, which was duly honoured, Mr. Shafi proposed the health of the Viceroy. After condemning Non-cooperation and paying a tribute to the Viceroy, Mr. Shafi proceeded:

My Lords and gentlemen, dark though be the clouds at this moment overcasting the Indian political sky, nevertheless there is in my judgment no real ground for pessimism. When we compare the conditions obtaining in this country with what is going on in parts of the European continent when we remember the bloody turmoil which is at present shaking Ireland, so to speak, to its very foundations, may, when we contemplate the ferment which is going on in the very heart of the Empire, we have ample ground for optimism. To the eyes accustomed to read political signs the silver lining is already visible on the Indian political horizon and the time is not distant when the dark clouds will break up and the azure sky reappear to the infinite delight of all sincere well wishers of ordered progress in this country. What is needed most is mutual co-operation and goodwill between the official and non-official European and Indian to make the Reforms scheme a success, an atmosphere of mutual trust and consideration, enabling them to strive hand in hand to achieve the common destiny which, as fellow citizens of the greatest Empire known to history, is their legitimate heritage. It is to bring into existence that atmostphere, to cultivate that mutual trust, cooperation and goodwill that the Chelmsford Club has been founded and if institutions like this were started in different parts of the country I am sincerely convinced that they will constitute a powerful factor in the success of the new era."

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy in the course of his speech in responding to the toast said the first fundamental principle of British rule in India, which he believed no section of British community would dispute, was that here in India there could be no trace and must be no trace of racial inequality (applause). There was perhaps at the present moment, some misunderstanding between them, but he assured all that the British people did not, for one moment, indulge in notions of any racial superiority or predominence (applause). He was, however, prepared to admit that in certain respects he was striving to put this equality on a firmer basis than it at present existed and, as a corollary to this, there could not be and must never be humiliation under British rule of any Indian because he is an Indian (prolonged applause).

A SATISFACTORY RESULT.

Proceeding, His Excellency said:—"We, British people in India also British in our own country must realise that we have much suspicion to dispose, many misunderstandings to banish from amongst us and that in truth the essence to my mind of cooperation between us and Indians that we should convince them by our actions which will follow our thoughts that we honestly and sincerely mean what we have said with regard to it. From a long experience of public affairs, he was thoroughly satisfied that it was only by the interchange of thought and by constant communion between members of different races existing under the same Government and having precisely the same object in view, that is welfare of India, that they could arrive at satisfactory results (hear, hear). He recently had an opportunity of testing the value of this interchange of thought (laughter). Although he must admit there was free and frank discussion between Mr. Gandhi and himself, he could not tell them what happened (laughter). Yet the veil had been to some extent lifted. There was no secret how the interview came about. There were no manoeuvres about these interviews which were quite plain and straightforward, although not free to tell them all that they might desire to know. Yet he would say that the interview produced this satisfactory result that he got to know Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Gandhi got to know him. The result of these interviews might be vague and indefinite yet the result of these visits and discussions was that Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali had issued the public pronouncement, expressing their regret for certain speeches inciting to violence and giving solemn public undertaking not to repeat such speeches so long as they remained associated with Mr. Gandhi (hear, hear). This matter was referred to by him only to show that from the Government point of view these interviews were not entirely fruitless, because so far as Government was concerned it had achieved its immediate object which was to prevent violence which as he had once said before reacted with fatal effect upon those who were most innocent of the particular incitement (hear, hear). As long as this undertaking was observed by the Ali Brothers there would be no prosecution of them.

TRUE BOND OF SYMPATHY.

Ever since his arrival he had found from conversation with several Indians that there was a true bond of sympathy between the British and Indians (hear, hear). Indians perhaps, had a more delicate and intense sensitiveness than was the case with people of northern Europe, but he believed that Indians would respond wholeheartedly to the just rule which he and his Government were intending to carry on (hear, hear). His Excellency felt he was fortunate in saying that the views expressed by him were shared by every member of his Executive Council. The Government meant to carry on its duty on these lines, but nevertheless he was afraid their motives would be suspected. His Excellency asked there should not immediately be a suspicion of purpose and motives of Government. Actions were judged by the results. Looking at their own lives, they could find that even if a friend's action be questionable his motives would be considered good, but in the case of those whom they disliked even if their actions were good their motives were sure to be considered bad. His judicial mind had taught him to discard both these views, and to arrive at motives from the character of actions which were performed.

Concluding, Lord Reading said the task they had set their hands to was to satisfy Indians and to bring them to sympathetic cooperation and goodwill in order to achieve that high destiny which was in store, when India would become a partner in the British Empire and from her position in the councils of the Empire would bring her influence to bear upon the councils of the world.

After the function, the Viceroy had short informal talks with leading Indians and left the hall at about midnight.

HOW TO CELEBRATE ID?

'SACRIFICE EVERY SINGLE PIE.'

"WEAR ONLY SWADESHI CLOTHES."

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

(From our own Correspondent)
LUCKNOW, May 31.

In response to numerous questions regarding making clothes for the Id festival, Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib issues the followiny appeal to the Musalmans.

"In view of the decision of public bodies and *Fatwa* of the Ulemas, I earnestly appeal to the Musalmans to refrain from using foreign cloth on the occasion of the coming Id and request them to wear Swadeshi clothes. Hand-spun and handmade clothe is preferable. I also remind them of their duties towards our brothers in Smyrna, who should not be forgotten on this occassion and who are suffering in the cause of religion. That day alone is the Id day for the Musalmans, when they fulfill their obligations to God. Sacrifice of every single pie will please God and ensure our success."

STRANDED "COOLIES."

CONDITION GETTING WORSE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS
CALCUTTA, May 30.

Dr. Batra, Assistant Director, Public Health, reports from Chandpur that coolies condition is getting worse daily owing to insufficient ill-cooked food. Scurvy is common and death rate is increasing.

RIOT AT LILLOAH STATION.

THREE PERSONS INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 30.

A riot took place yesterday morning at Lilloah Station, resulting in three persons, including a police constable, being injured. Yesterday morning, a ticket collector at Lilloah detected a menial of the Carriage and Wagon Department travelling without a ticket, and on his refusal to pay, he handed him over to a railway police constable, who detained the man in the Ticket Collector's room. A large number of coolies proceeded there, and it is stated rescued the man, and assaulted the police constable, a ticket collector and a porter. They smashed the doors and windows. A cooly was injured and removed to the hospital.

A joint enquiry is being held.

WAR AGAINST N. C. O.

SIND COMMISSIONER'S CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

(From our own Correspondent)
NAWABSHA, May 31.

The "New Times" publishes a confidential circular of the Commissioner in Sind, suggesting that Mukhtiarkars should carry on a counter propaganda against Non-Cooperation and asking if they would require services of special Mukhtiarkars for the purpose.

ROYAL ROAD TO FREEDOM.

MOVEMENT OF SELF-PURIFICATION.

TRUE CONCEPTION OF SWARAJ.

"GUJERAT LEAD THE COUNTRY."

MR. PATEL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT BROACH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
BROACH, May 31.

Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Mr. Mozam Ali and several other Khilafat workers yesterday night left Bombay for Broach to attend the 5th Gujerat Political and Khilafat Conference. As the Ahmadavad Express steamed out of Grant Road station, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali were cheered by the crowd gathered. Some collections for the Tilak Swarajya Fund were made by Maulana Mohamed Ali. Two precious diamond rings, collectively valued at Rs. 2,400 were given away to Mahatma Gandhi at Grant Road on his way to Broach by a hindu gentleman. Another hindu gentleman gave away to the Mahatma three gold buttons. The train left Grant Road amidst shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." No sooner had the Kathiawar Express arrived at Broach station, than the crowd long since awaiting the arrival of Gandhiji and Ali Brothers shouted out three prolonged cheers for them. Exactly at 5-26 a.m. on Tuesday Gandhiji and Ali Brothers stepped on the platform, and some hundreds of people made their *darshana*. A big procession was formed and in a specially reserved motor car, guarded by Khilafat and Home Rule Volunteers, were seated Gandhiji, Mr. Pickthall, Ali Brothrs and Mr. Mozam Ali. The procession marched towards the Khilafat camp, near the Conference *Mandap* amidst shouts of "Mahatma Ghandi-ki-Jai" 'Ali' Brothers-ki-Jai". Shriyut Vallabhboy Patel arrived here on Monday evening from Ahmedabad. On arrival, he was tremendously cheered by the crowds at the station and taken in a big procession to the bungalow of Mr. Chunilal Harilal Munsaf amidst National cries. A huge commodius mandap has been erected near the bank of the holy Narmada river. The weather is very plasant.

CONFERENCE COMMENCES.

Work of the Political Conference was conducted undisturbed all throughout the day. The Fifth Gujarati Provincial Conference commenced its work exactly at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday with the singing of "Hind upna desh Hai." Mr. Vallabhbhoy Patel, President-elect of the Conference accompanied by Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Haribhoy Amin, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Pickthall on arrival was received with deafening cheers and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai". In the mandap the Khilafat and Home Rule volunteers very commandably observed peace and order throughout the day. On the platform among others were seated Gandhiji, Messrs. Vallabhbhoy Patel, Vithalbhoy Patel, Haribhoy Amin, Manibhoy N. Chatarpati, Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Marmaduke Pickthall, Burjorji Framji Bharucha, Principal Gidwani, Ghiyanand, Mozamalli and others. The Conference was attended by over 500 Hindoo and Mohamedan ladies and gentlemen. Every day, Hindoos, Muslims and a few Parsis also are coming to Broach to attend the two Conferences. There were about 2,000 to 3,000 delegates present from several districts of the Gujerat. The President, with his several collegues, occupied his seat on the platform without any chair. The platform was made of bricks and mortar and on it were spread Swadeshi carpets. The scene of the platform looked, from a distance, very attractive. Several posters were hung inside the Mandap, bearing the words "Swarajya is the only Rajya," "Resort to Charka and use Khadi," "Allah is the only helper, and success is well nigh," and also portraits of Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, and Tagore were seen in the *mandap*.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Shriyut Haribhoy Amin, Chairman of the Reception Committee then delivered his short but eloquent address, which was listened to with rapt attention. The Chairman related at some length, the ancient history and said that looking to the present changes brought about by the political movements in the country they should try and rewrite its history. It did not mean thereby that they should condone their past history. If any one were to enquire of our conditions and the circumstances under which we pass our time, he was sure that tears would stream his eyes immediately. Proceeding, he said that the British Government had been ruling over them for the last 150 years. What had been the result? Indians had been passing their days under oppression and *zulam*. The children of the soil were starving, dying of hunger, were struggling for want of sufficient food. He further cited a proverb, which says, "Sons of soil produce and starve and foreigners canture and revel." They had had that sort of experience of British Government. Proceeding, the chairman stated that the susceptibilities of the Islamic religion had been hampered oppressions perpetrated in the Punjab with a regular hammering of repressive Acts. All these oppressions were greater than those which fell to the lot of Lord Jesus Christ. Non-Cooperation was advancing day after day and that by resorting to means laid down by the Congress that is by introducing Charkhas in their homes, by opening in large numbers National schools, and by now of and Arbitration Courts, there would practically nothing remain with our critics to say against them. Continuing, he said that they had had to do still many things. By unity and bearing the burdan of oppression, they would be in a position to expose the follies of their critics. Mahatma Gandhi by his Soul Fource had made them aware of their present position in Hind under British Rule. They should try their best to render services to their dear country in the spirit in which Mahatma Gandhi, Ali Brothers, Pandit M. Nehru, Shyut Dass had been doing. Concluding, he said they should one and all follow in the footsteps of their greatest leader. He prayed God to give them enough strength to do so. (Prolonged cheers).

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The election of the President next came to pass. Mirzilal Chatrapati of Jambusar in proposing the name of Mr. Vallabhbhoy Patel, stated that there was no better man in the Gujarath to preside over their deliberations than Mr. Vallabhbhoy Patel. He would not be wrong in calling him another "Mahatma". He was sure they knew very well the qualifications of the president-elect and therefore, he would fervently urge them to pass the proposition unanimously. After the proposition had been duly seconded and supported by Messrs. Hiralal Narialwalla, Wamanrao Muccadam and others, Mr. Vallabhbhoy Patel took his presidential seat on the ground next to the Mahatma, amidst tremendous ovation. Mr. Patel then rose to deliver his presidential address amidst great cheers and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai". The speech was punctuated with cheers and laughter and it lasted for 35 minutes.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is a translation of the Presidential address, delivered in Gujrati by Mr. Vallabhar Jhanerbhai Patel to the 5th Gujrat Political Conference held at Broach on Tuesday morning:—

I thank you for the honour you have done me. I know that I am quite unequal to the responsibility you have thrown upon me, but I have ventured to undertake it as I fully count on your indulgent affection

The day is gone when we used to have conferences just with a view to awaken the people, just to show, them the directions. We thus groped long enough in the dark but we have at last come by the road to salvation We are on the royal road to freedom. Having thus found the road, having known the remedy of our ills, we need no longer assemble to bewail them. The time to criticise in detail the Government's policy or conduct, and to pass resolution thereon is now passed. Hundreds of newspaper articles or speaches from the public platform will not have the telling effect on Government which our work silently done will have. He must be a fool or a coward who having in his possession a sword supinely tolerates the kicks of his enemies and simply whines and abuses him in return. It will ill-become us as also our conference, if we having come by a mighty weapon as N-C-O., hold that conference in order simply to criticise Government policy.

NO CRITICISM OF MODERATES.

Neither is it proper on our part to cast aspersions on the Moderates. They are nothing inferior to us in character and patriotism. In administrative experience and capacity they have naturally an advantage over us. But they have been overpowered by their faith in the Reforms. We think that they are under a hallucination. We have confidence in our people, they have none. I have no doubt that they will soon be able to cast off the hallucination of Reforms. Their goal and our goal are the same. They are quite welcome to win Swaraj if they can by means of their cleverness. We also want Swaraj. They will realise ere long that the road they are on leads not to but away from Swaraj. How can they have confidence in our people? They have in the first place no confidence in us. And can we inspire them with confidence in us by bitter criticism of them? That will estrange them all the more. We will inspire them with confidence, only as we purify our actions and conduct towards them. And they will then begin to have confidence in the people. We are therefore not here to criticise Government's or the Moderate's policy, we have only to think how best and expediously we may achieve our goal.

CONGRESS CREED.

The object of the National Congress has been the subject of much adverse criticism. Some say that our goal is to get free from the Empire. It is not in our hands to remain within or without the Empire. As we are at present [illegible] we cannot remain in the Empire. Those who desire to keep three-hundred million people as helots of the Empire by sheer force of their guns they are digging the grave of the Empire. They try to frighten us with Russian anarchy, but they do not think of the plight of the late Czar. History is full of instances of Em-

(Continued on next page.)

LATEST CABLES

COAL CONFERENCE.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The Coal Conference met at the Board of Trade at noon to-day. Public interest and anxiety was shown by the large crowd outside the building. Mr. Lloyd George, who was accompanied by Sir Robert Horne, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Baldwin, Dr. Macnamara and Mr. Brace, appeared to be in his best mood and remarked as he entered "It should not take so long to-day." The Premier addressed the conference for three-quarters of an hour, after which the parties separated to discuss the position individually. The Premier in his speech outlined the Government's proposal namely, for a temporary settlement by which wages would be scaled down gradually to the economic level, the deficiency being made up from the composite fund consisting of ten million sterling from Government, which would not be increased, and the contribution involved in the proposal of the Owners to forego profits for the period. The Government's offer depended upon an agreement being reached, either in regard to the actual terms of a permanent settlement or machinery which would determine those terms. With regard to permanent settlement the Premier suggested that if the parties did not see any immediate prospect of agreeing as regards the figures, they should, at any rate, agree definitely as regards the machinery by which the figures could be determined. The Premier said that Government would never compel the Owners to agree to a settlement, which they believed would be beyond fair capacity of mines to bear, but if there was any danger of the Owners not accepting fair terms Government would use all its resources to enforce a settlement.

FIGHTING IN UPPER SILESIA.

INSURGENTS' VERY SERIOUS ATROCITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The British and French Ambassadors in Berlin made joint representations to Rosen yesterday evening with regard to Upper Silesia. Rosen declared that the German Government had done everything in its power to prevent German aggression, but he promised to send a High Official to the Upper Silesian Frontier to strengthen, if possible the arrangements for preventing bands from entering Upper Silesia.

Further fighting between the Poles and Germans has taken place in Upper Silesia near Groostein, in which the casualties amounted to one hundred. Fourteen machine-guns were captured from the Poles, who opened the attack.

The insurgents have blown up and burned the town of Rosenburg, whence the Allied personnel have been withdrawn to Oppeln Eye-witnesses report that the insurgents have committed very serious atrocities, and many mutilated bodies have been discovered including that of a woman.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

ANOTHER SUDDEN CHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The situation in Persia has undergone another sudden change. Rezak Khan, Minister of War and Cossack Leader, has persuaded the Shah to dismiss Zai Seyvid-od-Din, Prime Minister, by alleging that he was untrustworthy. The latter is leaving Persia for Baghdad. Rezak Khan is now practically the Dictator and is supported by corrupt elements, who are opposed to the reforms which the ex-Premier was introducing. The British attitude is one of non-interference with the Internal Affairs in Persia.

LABOUR CONVENTION.

MR. BARNE'S MOTION REJECTED BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The House of Commons has rejected by 109 votes to 69 the motion by Mr. Barnes demanding submission to Parliament of the Convention adopted at the Labour Conference in Washington. Mr. Barnes complained that Government had failed to give effect to the Labour Chapter of the Versailles Treaty.

Dr. Macnamara declared that it would be inexpedient at the present time to proceed with the legislation giving effect to the Washington Convention on the Hours of Labour and pointed out that most proposals of the Conference were already in operation in Britain but, he said there were difficulties in applying the provision for eight hour day contained in the Convention to Britain, especially with regard to the Railwaymen and Seamen and after careful consideration Government had decided that these provisions were inappropriate to the conditions in England.

Government servants and organisers of public functions in Mysore have been strictly warned by Government against running gambling tables known as 'crown and anchor' at places of entertainment.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Jara Kia, Uegapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P.M. to-day.

ROYAL ROAD TO FREEDOM.

(Continued from previous page.)

pires reared on righteousness gone to pieces under the weight of iniquity. It all depends on the intention and conduct of the administrators whether India will remain within or without the Empire. Of this much we are certain to-day that if we could full freedom with the Empire the connection is desirable, but if that is not possible we should have our freedom at the risk of their connection. If the British connection must go some day, the British people will have to thank themselves for it and not us.

CONSEPTION OF SWARAJ.

Some tried to make out that our conception of Swaraj excludes all modern facility such as the railways post and telegraph. They cite in support of their view Mahatma Gandhi's Indian Home Rule. This is due either to their ignorance or to deliberate misrepresentation The Indian National Congress has set before itself definitely the golf of Parliamentary Swaraj. Even Mr. Gandhi as President of the 1st Gujarat Political Conference said has that Parliamentary Government is the purest form of modern forms of Government, and that without that form of Government we should be nowhere. We do not want to abjure the railway the post and the telegraph. We want them for the good of the people, but not to consolidate a foreign administration. We want that Swaraj under which there would not be hundreds of people starving for the want of piece of loaf, under which the agriculturist will keep grain produced in the sweat of his brow to freed his hungry children, without being compeiled to wrest from their mouths to send it abroad, under which the people will not have to depend on foreign country for their clothes; under which the honour of the nation will not depend on the sweet-will of the foreigners; under which the President of Legislative Council will not have to dignify himself with a foreign wig and robe and under which "Gandhi Caps" will not entail resignation from service. It will be our natural duty then to wear Swadeshi clothes; we shall not then be constrained to conduct our affairs in a foreign tongue out of regard for the convenience of a few foreigners; the medium of our thought and instruction will then not be a foreign one, the principals and professors of our educational insituation will not then be imported from abroad; the administration will not then be carried on betwixt earth and sky, seven thousand feet above sea level; we shall not estimate on drunkards' liberty as more precious than the liberty of a patriot. Our country will not then have to go bankrupt in meeting its military expenditure; our army will not then be a mercenary army our soldiers will not then serve to forge the fetters of our bondage, nor to destroy the liberty of other nations. There will then be equitable proportion between the higher and the lower officials justice will not then be prohibitive and well-nigh impossible. We will have ceased above all to be the pariahs of the Empire.

AFGHAN BOGEY.

We now come to the question of the Afghan bogey. I do not understand why we should be afraid of the Afghan. What wrong have we done them? Has it even given evidence of its coil design on a foreign country? Has it over claimed to civilize other nation. It does not lie in the mouth of those following a policy of relentless exploitation to attribute motives to a nation which knows how to keep its territories unrovolated. Poor Afghnistan would thank its stars if she can remain safe in the midst of a pack of wolves. But why need government care to inquire about our conduct even if the Afghan invades India. Did they go to war against Germany having previously consulted with us? The fact is that Government is broad based on the people's will and confidence. One reply India can make to all. She will not longer consent to remain under the yoke of any foreign power, whether Afghan, German or Japanese. The Hindus will side by side with the Mussalmans fight against all who aspire to bring the country under subjection The three hundred million people of this country fell ashamed to seek the aid of any foreigner to recover their liberty from a handful of foreigners. But the whole affair is a huge bogey. It is consummate device to divide the Hindus and the Mussalmans. It is ludicrous in the extreme to see people who till now prided on the Afghans' friendship labelling them as for Hindus cruel and as bandits. And India seeks not bandit. Dacoities are not uncommon in India ever to-day. And when the honour, the religion, the liberty of the whole nation is at stake who will count the cost of a stray dacoity or two?

HINDU MOSLEM UNITY.

The Hindu Moslem unity is yet a tender plant it will need careful nursing and watering. We have before us a priceless opportunity of insuring its growth into a mighty tree standing firm against the ravages of time. We dealt with one another all these 150 years on the bases of distrust, trusting the British Government. But we have reaped the fruit of that policy written in Amritsar. If we have seen the unwisdom of the policy this is best time to revise it, to accord our hearty co-operation to the Mohomemans and rely on their sense of honour.

Shall we be able to, win Swaraj within this year is the question that is being asked by some of our countrymen. He has no right to ask this question who has not obeyed the Congress Resolution. For one who has declined to fulfill the condition of Swaraj to wish for Swaraj is to hope to attain the kingdom of heaven without having done any virtuous deed To those who have been carrying out the Congress Resolution the clang of the hoofs of the victorious steeds of Swaraj is distinctly audible They are sure that if the masses of the people fulfill the conditions of Swaraj, no power on earth can stand between them and their goal. We may if we want to boast of many a victory. We have the phenomenon of one who was once convicted as a conspirator and deemed unfit to stand for election to the Council now translated to the post of a responsible minister of the Government from his easy office of an agitator. What is this due to?

And who knew all but a few of the worthies now adorning the Councils. The earth does indeed own "Full many a gem of purest ray serene." The fact that the Government is now waxing eloquent on the achievement of the Councils shows that we are to-day fit for Swaraj. The wonder of all wonders is that those who were not long ago unfit to govern themselves has suddenly become fit to do so. Sir William Vincent who fiercely attacked Pandit Malviaji when he opposed the Indemnity Bill to-day affects heartily to welcome Mr. Jamnadas' resolution. Whence this metamorphosis? What has led thinking Englishmen to set about finding the best way of placating Indians? It is not the Reforms that brought about this metamorphosis. Even men like Col. Wedgwood, the sworn enemy N.C.O. has recognised that all these are the fruits of Non-Co-operation. We can now reach our eye upto the last mile-stone on the road to Swaraj. The Government have now ceased to rediculo N-C-O. They have had to abandon their avowed policy. They have now resorted to the last weapon in their armoury namely repression. The abuse of the ordinary Criminal Law which was not so known when the law member was an Englishman is now in full swing. The extraordinary abuse of Sec. 144 of Cr. P.C. could only be thought of when a capable Indian Lawyer assumed the Law Membership Assuredly even the Government was innocent of the in-exhaustible properties of this section when they forged the Rowlatt Act.

SECRET OF N-C-O.

But let us not assume that this extraordinary remedy was suggested by the present Law Member. To some it is a matter of surprise that such a thing should have come to pass in the time of a Law Member of the type of Dr. Sapru. We should be wary of hastily framing allegations. The Government would not have dared to have recourse to this extraordinary abuse of ordinary law had the Council been composed entirely of Englishmen To say that Hon. Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sarma lent their support to this policy is wrong We do not know what happens behind the official veil. Any man of ordinary commonsense will see that these great patriots must have fought their utmost in opposing this policy of repression but they must have been out voted. Here then is the key to the anomaly. They have all along thought that but for their existence in the Councils the Government would have crushed the nation. But the beauty is that the Government's policy thrives under their opposition. And therein lies the secret of Non-Co-operation.

It is a matter of pride—the brave answer the Swaraj soliders have given to this policy of repression. Their suffering and self-sacrifive are bringing Swaraj every day nearer to us. We have to emulate their noble example.

But victory depends more on our capacity to preserve peace than on our capasity or suffering. We need not be scared away by the grotesque bogeys of anarchy. Hundreds of convicts escape from a jail as the result of the jail officers inefficiency. But the escape is said to be the result of the spread of Gandhism. This need not disturb us. It only shows how like a nightmare N.C.O. oppresses the bureaucrats. I should not be surprised if to-morrow divorce cases are sought to be traced to the influence of Gandhism. These scares need not frighten us. What we have to be ashamed of is happening like those at Malegaon. They are terrible set-backs. Non-violence is the very life of N.C.O. In violence lies its death. Malegaon should serve as a great warning against going beyond the limits of our present programme.

"THE GREATEST OF THE GREAT"

Some say that Mr. Gandhi is a Mahatma, a simple saint easily deluded by his unsaintly co-workers. Any man who has come closely in touch with Gandhiji will see that it is impossible to deceive him. Any one who tries to deceive him, deceives himself. I submit however that whilst his co-workers are ordinary mortals as any others he is the greatest of the great in the world. His co-workers are quite conscious of the gulf that separates them from him but rather than the followers of ordinary men like themselves he prefer to follow in the foot steps that selfless soul who has prized the honour of his country before every thing else, esteemed it even dearer than his life. Satsang (company of the Good) is ordained by the Sastras. Mr. Gandhi's co-workers are following that sage rule. It is not so easy to follow as it is imagined. Even filth and dirty refuge loose all their filth and bad odour as they come in contact with blazing fire and become pure and lustrous even like that fire. Those who believe that men surrounding Mahatma Gandhi are all imposters are welcomed to change places with them. Let those who dare do it

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

Mahatma's interview with the Viceroy is the topic of the hour. What will be the result of the interview is the question everywhere being asked. What can be the result? It is possible that both great men may become friends with each other: Mr. Montagu once claimed to be Mr. Gandhi's friend and we know what a volley of questions was fired at him in the House of Commons. Many Indians are Mr. Montagu's friends; they say that Mr Montagu would give India Swaraj to-day if it was in his power to do so. Mr. Montagu alone knows how hard he has been put to it in getting even these Reforms passed. The Viceroy is in no better case. The great Viceroy has been sent to India in view of the present critical juncture. He has come here to do justice. But to one who knows his capacity to do justice it is easy to see what justice can be expected of him. But to one who knows what scope is left to him of doing justice, it is easy to see what justice can be expected of him. I am sure the two flowers of Indian culture, Pandit Malviaji and Gandhiji must have left a great impression on the Viceroy. But we know that the Viceroy has no power to do justice it is certain that he should be prepared to resign if he means to do justice. If there is any thing in his power it is this: he can guage our capacity and he can acquaint the Parliament with it.

Swaraj entirely depends on us, and rather than speculate on the results of the Viceregal interview we should think of the task before us. First thing to do then is the cleaning of our souls. It can be done by removing that ugly blot on Hinduism—untouchability

The movement of temperance has come as a God-send. It is being splendidly conducted in Gujarat. Several ladies of high rank in Gujrat also are serving as pickets. The peacefulness and loyalty with which the volunters have been doing their work is deserving of all praise It is an error to think that this is movement to cause loss of revenue. When loss of revenue would be aimed at, the National Congress will order that no taxes be paid. The only aim is the liberation of the people from the besetting sin of intemperance. It is possible that a certain loss of revenue may be an incidental result, but one need not believe that the Government will fight shy of this loss of revenue

The spinning wheel has now passed the stage of rediculo. In Gujrat spinning is making steady strides. The great need to-day is of the boycott of foreign cloth. It is idle to say that we shall have Swadeshi cloth after using up what foreign cloth lies with us. One who has decided to give up drink cannot say he will first finish the bottle already in stock.

We have yet much to do in the direction of enrolling more members and collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. We have not yet reached the people of the Native States which comprise nearly half of Gujarat. The collections have up to now been from the middle class people. The wealthy class is yet "thinking of what to do I appeal to their sense of duty

The people of the Native States cannot stand aloof. British Indians' sufferings are their sufferings. They must take up the movement in all earnestness. They must help in eradicating the evil of untouchability. They must give up drink. they must give their quota of Congress Members and T. S. Fund and spinning wheels. More is not expected of them to-day.

LEAGUES OF PEACE.

Leagues of peace and order are the order of the day. It is the duty of the officers to preserve peace and order if they do their duty, there is no need of these leagues. Disorders are more often than not the result of official provocation Until there is mutual love and trust between the officials and the people, it is harmful for the people to run into the net of these Leagues. But when there reigns as atmosphere of love and trust the Leagues will be useless. But who is starting them. If they are not started by the officials, I do not know if the non-officials were until to-day lovers of disorders. They must have a true measure of their influence with the people. I leave it to them to think whether they will be starting these Leagues and retain what little influence is left them yet and whether they will not be conscious or unconscious tools in the hands of Government. The fact is Leagues of peace are there already. They were started in every street on the day this movement of non-violent Non-Co-operation was started. If the new Leagues are prepared to shoulder the responsibility of preservation of peace and order, we will present them with Swaraj in a week.

Gujrat has done much. Its National University is a thing of which it may well be proud. It has contributed so many volunteer workers. Its Professors have been doing splendid work. But there is much yet for Gujarat to do. It has invited the National Congress this year. And it must do all it can to see the Swaraj Flag planted in Gujrat.

After the Presidential speech had been over, Mr. Vallabbhoy Patel asked the audience to elect 53 members from Ahmedabad. 48 from Kheda, 13 from Punchmahals, 22 from Broach and 26 from Surat from the Subjects Committee, which was to hold its meetings at 12 noon at Mahatma's residence.

The Conference then adjourned till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT KARACHI IN JUNE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 31.

An All-India Khilafat Conference will be held at Karachi in the last week of June. All leaders are being invited to attend. Arrangements for pandal etc., are well taken in hand. Khilafat Committees of all the provinces are requested to send delegates.

JHAJJAR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 30.

Eleven resolutions including those reaffirming Congress creed and non-co-operation were passed at Jhajjar Political Conference which concluded last night.

When the Jhajjar Political Conference reassembled on the 29th instant, several speakers made typical speeches on Non-cooperation, Swaraj, etc. Mr. Asaf Ali, President of the Conference, having been called away to Delhi on urgent business nominated Pandit Nekhiram Sharma in his place. The latter presiding, the Conference pased eleven resolutions, including those reaffirming the Congress creed and Non-cooperation resolution.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—The affairs in the North-West Frontier do not quite show that the final stage of peace is even approaching. After the last outrageous Afghan "invasion", there have been Peace Missions going to and fro between Simla and Kabul and negotiations have not even yet reached a final stage! But the Government of India's *communique* on Sir Henry Dobbs Mission: while trying to assuage public fears, does not meet the points on which the people require light. The Government is, no doubt, as keen and as interested as the people in bringing about a Peace Treaty between India and Afghanistan as early as possible. But what we fear is that the Government themselves by their policy, either consciously or unconsciously, are adding to the complexities of the situation and "to the protracted and delicate character of the present negotiations." It is widely held that their own policy serves to keep the Frontier in a state of perpetual and unhealthy ferment. We are glad that the Government mean to take the public fully "into their confidence as soon as the negotiations have reached a stage at which they can profitably do so." But the Government must also take us into their confidence in regard to their own Frontier policy and activities We agree with the "Bombay Chronicle", when it demands "full and frank particulars" regarding "the blockade of the Mashud Country" and "the permanent occupation of Waziristan," about the Khyber Railway, about "the British forward policy of annexation and occupation of independent tribal territory." Government have all to gain by full publicity in all these matters, as the insecurity of life and property in the Frontier Province has become more than a scandal.

OPEN LETTER.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLO-INDIAN & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO

Sirs,—Though not a shareholder, you had sufficient confidence in me to appoint me on the Committee recently formed to watch your interests, and as I have faith in your sympathy, I take this opportunity of approaching you through the channel of the Press—unusual in such cases, instead of waiting to speak to you directly. But what I have to say cannot wait for such an opportunity, and this is my apology for approaching you indirectly.

As a first step the Committee decided to raise a loan on the "Carlton House", with a view to pay off Messrs. Tatas, who are creditors for the balance of the purchase price, and to meet other liabilities of the Company. There was some delay in the settlement of the draft agreement of the loan, inevitable owing to the long correspondence between the Company's attorneys and the lender. In other directions, too, considerable economics have been effected in expenditure, such as reducing the office staff to the irreducible minimum, consistent with the requirements of work, and paying off the officers and crew of the three ships belonging to the company, retaining just enough hands for the proper custody and preservation of the vessels. The Directors have also tried to ascertain the liabilities of the company, and wherever found necessary, they have repudiated certain obligations which have appeared either as fictitious or without proper consideration.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise what difference it means to the shareholders and these things have been effected by the Directors acting with the Committee and not by a liquidator, either a voluntary. Most of the Directors and the Committee have been working without payment, and this is by itself a gain to the shareholders. While the Directors and the Committee were hoping shortly to be able to compete with their arrangements and then go before the general body of shareholders, an unexpected and unfortunate turn has been given to the affairs of the Company by the action of the Tatas. You will have learnt that at the instance of Sir Dorab Tata and others, a Provisional Liquidator has been appointed by the High Court, and the 15th of June fixed, to show cause why the Company should not be wound up under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. You are thus in the same position—if anything worse—as you were months back, when Mr. Moos was the official liquidator, but who was removed because of your desire to go into voluntary liquidation as against the compulsory one. You did not then believe in forced liquidation any more than in forced feeding. I do not think that anything has happened in the meantime to change your opinions and intuitions. The Directors and the Committee were engaged in carrying out the injunctions laid on them at the last meeting of the shareholders and all their actions point towards gradual liquidation. The Tatas knew that the Company had practically arranged to pay them out, yet it is a riddle to me, as it will be to you, that of all others they, the secured creditors, should have moved the Court for a Provisional Liquidator, instead of filing a regular suit to recover their dues. It was least expected of them, especially as they knew all the facts of the case, and no action, however prompt, would see money in their pockets quicker than allowing time to the Directors to do so.

But the riddle becomes a mystery when I find Mr. S. B. Billimoria, a member of the Committee, acquiescing in this action by accepting the Provisional Liquidatorship. I, and so you, would like to escape the perplexity of the situation by an explanation both from Mr. Billimoria and Mr. Havelivala, who without the knowledge of his colleagues, has supported the application. At least I had expected that their past and present connection with the Company would have emphasised, if not the wisdom at least the desirability of staying their hands.

One cannot but regret the attitude of Mr. Havelivala, a member of the Committee, and one of the prime movers in the early stage. He had had applied for the expunging of his name from the shareholders' register, about the propriety of which, I do not wish to say anything at present.

Turning to other matters, we have the Brokerage account, which reveals an extremely unsatisfactory state of affairs. From the list published in "The Chronicle", it will have been seen that there are many who could never be entitled to any brokerage. Proceedings have to be instituted against some of them to make them disgorge what they have swallowed. I am sure there are others, who would be only too glad to pay back what they have received.

As to the sale of the "S. S. Howard" and other steamers, the matter is under dispute and is in the hands of the solicitors. The transactions are of questionable validity.

It is necessary to scrutinise all the liabilities carefully and discharge such of them as are genuine, in connection with goods supplied or services rendered. The Directors have so far consented to repudiate certain items, whose *bona fides* are questionable, and if they succeed, it may mean a saving of about 20 lakhs to the shareholders.

All these are matters which require time, patience, and close scrutiny, for setting up, and my own opinion is that liquidation, which must be voluntary and not forced,—must be resorted to only in the last degree, and need not be precipitated, if the shareholders who have aready suffered, are not to be put to further losses. If the existing resources are properly husbanded, and recoveries effected of payments that have already been made on very slender or no grounds at all, it should be possible to obviate the need for a fresh and further call on the shareholders.

The position in which the Company stands to-day is a fearful sight to me, because of the terrible Past and the blank Future. It is in a state of death, without death's great privilege, viz., its freedom from mortal care, and, therefore, the reason that due care should be taken not to bury the Company before it is dead. You will have the opportunity on the 18th June and you have to decide between voluntary liquidation and a forced one. Will you do it by yourselves by asking for your own liquidator or liquidators, with a Committee to assist, or leave the Court to do that for you? Many more people than you suspect have now their hands on your necks, some of them your own representatives, interested in burying the past. It is in your hands either to let the Company live, commit suicide or be assasinated. Do your interests lie that way? If you are appointing a liquidator, and a Committee to help him (that being absolutely necessary), you have to take men, known more for their character than ability or proficiency in one direction or another. The history of liquidations has a way of repeating itself, and the shareholders need not be told what that means. I have more to say, which I cannot do here for reasons you can very well guess. The object of this letter is to put you on the "*qui vive*" which done, I have finished for the present. *Au Revoir!*

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, May 31.

REPATRIATION OF "COOLIES."

MARWARI COMMUNITY'S PROMISE.

PAYMENT OF ALL COSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Mr. Andrews proceeds to Goalundo on Monday night in the hope of being able to get forward by some boat to Chandpur. While staying in Calcutta, he has been able to obtain from the Marwari community a guarantee for all money that will at present be required for repatriation, together with substantial help towards resettlement of the returned Assam labourers in their home districts.

The news has reached Mr. Andrews that the Behar Government are repatriating at Government expense returned labourers who reached Asansol. For that reason funds for railway expenses will only be needed as far as Asansol. He proposes when the route is open to employ flats which will be tugged by a steamer to Goalundo and from there charter, if possible, special trains which will run through via Naihati and Bandel to Asansol.

Volunteers will be stationed at Asansol to meet the incoming trains and assist the returned labourers to their destinations.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS.

MANAGING AGENTS' STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 31.

Messrs. Binny and Company, Managing Agents of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in a statement regarding the strike in the latter mills says that during the past two months' work in the two mills had been unsatisfactory resulting in four departmental strikes. On the suggestion of Mr. Turner of Carnatic Mills a list of grievances of the workmen was handed to the manager to which replies were given on 13th May, but on the following day Carding Department refused to start work without stating any reason. The workers in Mechanics Shop and Building Department were asked to continue work but they refused to do so stating that they would be beaten by other work people, if they did so.

On the 26th May Mr. Turner received a deputation of workers who informed him that work people wished to return and asked him upon what terms they would be allowed to do so. The reply was (1) no pay for a period of strike (2) bonus which is paid on condition that there has been satisfactory(?) and quiet working during half year would not be paid this half year, (3) slight modification in leave rules would be made.

The statement says that there is no truth in the statements that had appeared in daily papers that reprisals would be taken on various workpeople, certain portion would not be allowed to return to work and there is also no truth in the statement that there would be no leave for the rest of this year. It has been stated that one of the conditions on which work people will be taken back is certain allowances shall be forfeited. The management says it has no knowledge of this and does not understand what allowances are referred to. As an indication of the reasonableness of the terms of employment it says that at the Carnatic Mills alone on the first working day of this month it is estimated that 600 to 700 new men applied for work and had to be turned out.

SWAMI PARMANAND.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANOOON, May 30.

Justice Duckworth today rejected the application for bail for Swami Parmanand pending hearing on 10th June of the appeal against sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, being of opinion that sufficient grounds for releasing the appellant had not been adduced.

In addition to Babu Kalinath Roy of the "Tribune" and Maulvi Mahbub Alim of the "Paisa Akbbar," who had already been examined by the Press Committee at Simla, Mr. Malik Barkat Ali, M.A., Vakil, formerly Editor of the now defunct "Observer" was invited to give evidence before the Committee.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

MRS. BESANT'S POSITION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Barjorji Bharucha's Open Letter to Mrs. Besant, I enclose herewith a National Home Rule League leaflet No. 16, defining Mrs Besant's policy, which I hope you will be good enough to publish, as I am afraid Mrs Besant, who is sailing away on Saturday, is not likely to see Mr. Bharucha's letter.—Yours etc.,

NATIONAL LEAGUER.

The following is the text of the leaflet mentioned by our correspondent:—

The following are some of the questions sent by a good worker in the U. P., as specimens of the criticisms he heard, and which, he thought, might usefully be answered by me. The writer is a fervent patriot, keenly feeling the innumerable humiliations, often subtle but real, to which Indians are exposed in their own land; he says that not being Indian-born, I cannot feel these so keenly; perhaps yet during the Pentland regime here, I felt them strongly enough to make social parties well-nigh intolerable. Be that as it may, he and I are agreed on two points: we both want equality and freedom for India *as quickly as possible*; and we bar racial hatred and bloodshed as methods of reaching our goal. With these two things taken for granted, I proceed to answer his questions.

Annie Besant.

Q.—Do you disapprove of the giving up of titles? I thought you approved of the return of his titles by Dr. Subramaniem, and the refusal of titles by Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Narottam Morarji.

A.—I have no very strong feeling as to titles one way or the other, now that the Government is no longer an autocracy and is half Indian. I thought that Dr. Subramaniem, in rejecting his title when the constitutional teaching of Home Rule was punished with internment, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in rejecting his, when the Jallianwalla massacre occurred and remained unpunished, were both useful, as dramatic protests by well-known people against the ill-deeds of an autocracy. I also was glad when Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Narottam Morarji refused them, for Lord Sydenham had made them badges of subserviency, not of honour, and titles were in disrepute among patriotic and self-respecting men Now that India's right to Home Rule is acknowledged and the Reform Act is a long step towards winning it, methods that were defensible as protest whtn we were weak, seem to me rather foolish when we are be coming strong. There are better ways. But if Mr. Gandhi's appeal to give up titles had not been followed by his second, third and fourth steps, I should not have opposed Non-Cooperation, except as a waste of energy that might be better spent.

Q.—Then there is the question of educational institutions. I believe the first person in modern India to sound a note of warning against the existing system was yourself. The expression "Godless education" is perhaps your coinage. "Godlessness" and "Satanic" are the negative and the positive descriptions of really the same thing. Having been of the Central Hindu College, in more ways than one, I hold its tradition of refusal to take State aid in great affection and admiration. You yourself say you refused State aid as you wanted to try new experiments which would not have been possible otherwise. My position is exactly the same. I do not say whether the system is Godless or Satanic or not. What I do know is that it is worthless judged from any standards. The mere mention of a few outstanding names who happen to have received this English education is no refutation of the main charge. They would have been great without this or any other education. Greatness is something which cannot be accounted for on this or that ground. We must judge a system by its average product; and if we see our young educated men we are bound to see in them persons without physical vigour, without mental alertness, without moral stamina and without even the capacity of earning their livelihood. On this ground, modern Indian education stands self-condemned. And we must find out new paths in education. You have been a pioneer in this line yourself: there was the Central Hindu College and there is your University. You acknowledge that the receiving of Government money means following their system: that is where the "taint" comes in, I believe.

A.—I am not sure whether I was the first in India to use the term "Godless education" or not, but I endorse it. "Godless" and "Satanic" have very different meanings. "Godless" is "without God." "Satanic" is wholly evil. In conjunction with education, "Godless" has never meant more than "without religion." I have never regarded "secular education," as it is usually called, as bad: that is shown by the fact that the Central Hindu College was affiliated to the Government University of Allahabad, and therefore adopted its curriculum; what we did was to add Hindu religious education, the teaching of patriotism, athletics, many games, cheaper fees, abolition of corporal punishment and of almost all punishments, obtaining discipline by love instead of fear, gradually exercising pressure against premature marriage, thus developing pious, patriotic, loyal, dutiful, fearless, courteous, affectionate, healthy, strong, self-respecting students. I myself pointed out—and the phrase was adopted by the National Council of Education in Bengal—that we did not seek to supplant Government education, but only to supplement it; we encouraged the study and discussion of Indian politics, had Debating Societies and a College Parliament, but we refused to allow our students to take active part in politics, and refused to allow any demonstration on political questions within our precincts. At the same time, we let our boys act as Volunteers at the Congress in Benares (1905) because we thought it good that they should see, hear and serve India's great men. We welcomed the visits of our Commissioner, Collector, Lieut.-Governors and Viceroy, and Prince and Princess of Wales, and had their portraits and the King's hanging on our walls, and the Union Jack run up in our compound on all festivals. Is this the Non-Cooperation spirit? Is this the treating of the Government as Satanic and the incitation of hatred against it? Did this empty other schools and encourage the shameful scenes enacted by students in Calcutta and Benares? We turned out good citizens; Non-Cooperation turns out young rebels and rowdies, disobedient to parents, to teachers, to Government and to Society, without discipline and without manners. I am still doing the same work on the same principles, and with the same results, with the help of old boys and colleagues in National Education, as we did in Benares. But now that the Government has become half National, and education is in the hands of Indian Ministers, responsible to elected Councils, we are permitting all our institutions to apply for Government grants, and are seeking recognition. We cannot pretend to be more "National" than the elected representatives of the Nation.

I agree that Government education needs improving, but not abolition, and I think you over-estimate its faults; much attention is now paid to games and athletics generally. The difference between myself and the Non-Cooperators is that I work for Reforms, keeping what is good in the present system and knowing that no private efforts can educate a Nation; they destroy and throw the boys on the streets, bidding them spin and learn Hindustani, or teach Non-Cooperation in villages; that means refusal of taxes, and consequent bloodshed

Lastly, taking Government money does not mean following their system, as witness the Missionary schools and colleges, and the Hindu and Musalmani Universities, which teach Hinduism and Islam, make their own curricula and give their own degrees.

Q.—But an Indian Minister of Education does not make education National. Was not Sir Sankaran Nair member for Education? The English Cabinet might consist entirely of foreigners and yet be National, because under the control of the English people.

A.—Quite so. Before the Reform Act, Education was controlled by a bureaucracy outside the power of the people. Now it is controlled by a Minister under the control of the people. That is why it was not National before, and is National now. The money for education was before taken from the people by the bureaucracy, now it is voted by the elected majority.

Q.—Why do you object to the boycott of official functions? You ordered it in 1917.

A.—No. I was excluded from them by Lord Pentland, a considerable time before my internment. While I was interned, some of my friends advocated it and carried it out. I was grateful to them for their help. But they resumed attendance after the declaration of 1917, and my consequent release. All through your arguments, you ignore the changed conditions. Before the declaration of August 20, 1917, the Government of Madras specifically barred the constitutional assertion of India's right to Home Rule, and other Governments acted on the same principle, so that to speak publicly or write on it, pointing out the dangers of bureaucratic rule was regarded and punished as sedition. Now the right is acknowledged. Non-Cooperation has declared war on the Government, and seeks to paralyse and to destroy it. That we never did; we tried to reform it, and have succeeded.

Mr. Gandhi proclaims that we are in a "state of war," and his close ally, Maulana Shaukat Ali, demands "independence," and favours an Afghan invasion to obtain it, only kindly promising to fight the Afghans if they remain after independence is won. Whether this be justifiable or not from a patriotic point of view—I regard it as unpatriotic and wicked—it is frankly revolutionary and treasonable, in the ordinary sense of the words. What comparison is there, then, between the movement of 1917 and that of 1920-21? I was for Home Rule, because India has a right to it, and also because I saw that nothing else would keep her within the Empire, and I regard her remaining within the Empire as necessary for her own good, the good of the Empire, and the good of the world. It is because I see that Non-Cooperation, successful, means destruction of all that the great Indian patriots have worked for, and that I have worked for in my humble way, that I have fought against it with such desperate energy and with unbroken continuity. My motive from 1879 has been my love for India, and my longing to serve her. Since I came to her in 1893, that love has grown into an intense and all-pervading emotion, a devotion second only to my love for Ishvara and His Rishis. Inspired by that love, I have worked alike in success and in failure; because of that love I risked all I had in 1917 and utilised the popularity that followed to win Reform; because of that love, I risked the popularity and lost it, and earned the bitter hatred of a few; because of that love I fight Non-Cooperation as I fought autocracy, now confessedly "abandoned," for Non-Cooperation, is an even deadlier foe to India's freedom and prosperity; if everything I value goes in the fight, let it go. A good soldier fights for a cause, not for equally success or failure. And there is no greater cause, for on it depends the evolution of humanity to-day, than India's Freedom and her equal place in the Commonwealth of Free Nations, called the British Empire. To die for it were easy; to live for it is harder. But life and death in this world are in other hands than ours, and the Spirit is eternal; they are only "incidents in an endless life."

Q.—I believe you have never boycotted courts, but I think you would if you knew what goes on in the courts of law under the name of justice.

A.—Perhaps I know rather more than you think. I grant that the lower ones are unfair between Indian and European, but I doubt whether, as between Indian and Indian, both parties would prefer Mr. Gandhi's Courts of Arbitration. They are certainly purer than in most Indian States. High Court Vakils, as a rule, are honourable men, though there are black sheep everywhere. I have a great respect for Law and for the lawyers. As far from being parasites, they perform functions absolutely necessary to the very existence of society, and, were I young, I should certainly join it and glory in my profession.

Q.—When I see that in many particulars you anticipated the Congress, I wonder at your present attitude. The only thing that has happened is the Reform Act, and as opinions differ on that, you will sympathise with those who think it makes no real difference in the polity of the country.

A.—My general attitude is the same as in 1917, but the Congress has entirely changed its attitude; hence we disagree. It was working for Reforms as I was; now it repudiates them. In January, 1918, both Mr. Tilak and myself said that if we only got a partial Reform—I think the phrase was a "four-anna Reform"—we would use it and work for the rest, but not accept it as a complete discharge for the rupee. "I am doing exactly what we both said. Ever since I came into political work in 1874, that has been my attitude always, and is my attitude still. The Congress worked for Reform from 1885 to 1918 (Bombay), and reaffirmed this policy in 1918 (Delhi), with a slight increase in the Reform demanded, and did the same in 1919 (Amritsar). These three Congresses made fifteen years the period at which Home Rule should be complete. The Congress of 1920 (Calcutta and Nagpur) have struck out the new line of Non-Cooperation, have always opposed the position of uncompromising universal opposition to Government, and have never tried to paralyse or pull down any Government. At least, you should admit that it is not I who have changed, but your Congress, and my crime is not of instability but of immobility. Let me give you one illustration to show how using the Reforms is more effective than boycotting them. Mr. Gandhi has been advocating the boycott of British goods for months; not a hair in England has turned. The Legislative Assembly has before it a proposal to put an import duty on certain British goods; that means business, and Lancashire is up in arms, and the Tory and capitalist press is furious. That many Indians did not realise how power was passing into their hands makes me regret their short-sightedness, but not sympathise with their policy. We all see that the Reform Act does not give all we want, nor even as much as we wished and worked for, but it gives a great deal: we use it to the utmost and you reject it and try to overthrow the Government. I do not ask you to follow me, but I claim the right to express my opinion against yours, without being hooted down by your supporters, without threats of assassination, and with, what is worse, although I am an old woman, threats of the most bestial outrage, too filthy to print. These things show one the type of character attracted by Mr. Gandhi's campaign of hatred; he stirs up all that is violent in human nature, crimes that the law, which he boycotts, puts down with a strong hand, thank God, in every civilised Nation and decent Society. You say, "I do not know all about the Law Courts;" I say that you do not know the inwardness of the movement you blindly support, of which Indian women and children will be the saddest victims, unless it is checked. You are an honourable gentleman, and detest these things as I do. Why do you water the tree that bears such fruits?

Well, we have known each other too long to import rancor into our differences of opinion. We are both of us lovers of India, servants of India, so far as our will is concerned. I have a profound belief in no-tax, and even in the evil thing called Non-Cooperation. I see that in some it is the outcome of a burning love of country and a will to sacrifice self, that are only wrong in action because the intellectual vision is deceived by a distorting medium. None the less are the qualities in themselves splendid, and the good will endure, while the evil shall perish. At last we shall all see straight, and all men of goodwill shall discover that both parties aimed at the crowning of India, and that the fire has only burnt up the wood, hay and stubble which had no part in her crown.

Annie Besant.

REWRITING INDIAN HISTORY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have rendered a signal service to the cause of truth by your advocacy of an honest history of India. It is to be hoped, however, that your innocent plea followed by the rejoinder of your morning contemporary will not lead only to an abortive controversy about the authenticity of certain incidents, viz. the "Black Hole Tragedy" and the Cawnpore Massacre. No, our complaint against British historians is not so much their lack of veracity as the fact that their works are largely tainted by their imperialist bias and all it connotes.

That the British historians have been unable to write a correct history of India will not come as a surprise to those who have read the constitutional histories of Macaulay, Hallam and other worshippers of the constitution. It is said that after reading Macaulay's "History of England", a little girl asked her mother whether all Whigs were angels and all Tories were devils. We can quite believe it. Instead of presenting facts in their true historical perspective, and drawing from them what moral one chooses. British historians start with their favourite theses—patriotic myths as my professor loved to call them—and so shape their facts as to lead logically to a forgone conclusions: Sometimes it is the perfection of the constitution and "the wisdom of our fathers," at others it is the benificent role of Britain in India—"Development of India," to use your contemporary's phrase.

The "Times of India" particularly refers to the history of India under the British, and complacently draws certain conclusions for the edification of its readers. Your contemporary is welcome to its own opinions but we have a right to complain that in order to arrive at a conclusion so gratifying to a Britsher's imperial conscience, it has had to suppress certain unpleasant facts. Thus the "Times" makes an abstraction of the fact that in this Land of Regrets, famines have become chronic and disease has become endemic. Even on the material side, India has gained little from the much vaunted British connexion. The educational system introduced by the British has denationalised our intelligentsia and has produced a class, we had almost said a caste, of people more British than the British themselves in their praise of the British constitution and British justice.

One can write volumes about the injustice done to India by the British nation and British historians. How greatly the Britisher's probity is taxed, when his prejudices creep in has been painfully illustrated in the aftermath of Jallianwa'a Bagh. We are quite prepared to give credit to our rulers for the peace, the peace of death as Tacities would call it, that prevails in India. We cannot, however, help believing that if only he were to know the facts, every Englishman will shudder at the verdict history will pass on the failure of this race in India.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. Talpade,
137, Malad (B. B. & C. I. Ry.)
May, 20.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. P. R. LELE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In February last you obliged me by publishing a letter detailing the high-handedness of the Indapur Municipal Committee. Since then the high-handedness has been on the increase. In spite of the unanimous protest of the ratepayers, the inordinate increases were maintained and when the officials of the Committee failed for four or five months to collect the raised rates, the help of the executive was sought to perform the dirty work of attaching things of the defaulters. Many irregularities in these attachments have been reported in "Baramati Samachar," a Marathi weekly organ, published at Baramati. The Committee fails to perform even some of its duties one among which viz., the repair of a cesspool was enjoyed by the Civil Court of Baramati.

Yet it finds both money and leisure to attend to outside things. Mr. P. R. Lele happened to be here and contributed a letter on the municipal affairs to "Lokasangraha" a Marathi daily paper, published in Poona, two months ago. After the lapse of so long a period the Committee has filed a complaint for defamation against Mr. Lele and sanctioned the misuse of Rs. 300. We were surprised to find that the Committee, which could not meet the necessary expenses, could divert Rs. 300 of our money for such a wanton and frivolous game. We suspected the game to be worse. We were making our grievances heard outside and the Committee wanted to stifle his voice who would help us in this work. A public meeting was, therefore, held on the 27th of April to condemn the legal proceedings and to protest against any such misuse of the ratepayers' money. Not minding even this protest, the Committee filed the complaint and the date fixed for the preliminary hearing is the 24th inst. In whose Court, In the Court of the same Officer as served me with an injunctable ex parte order under section 144 cri. P. C. merely to stop me from organising the opposition which could have easily been broken in the absence of organisation, and thus exhibited a madeup mind. Mr. Lele is in for all the harassment that is the inseparable adjunct of the present combination of the judicial and executive authority. And all this under the regime of Reforms when the subject of Local Self-Government is under the control of a Minister. These are the blessings of the alliance between the bureaucracy and the Moderates that can look with ease at Municipal Committees being dominated by Mamlatdars and their nominees.—Yours etc.,

MAIDEV VAKIL
Indapur.

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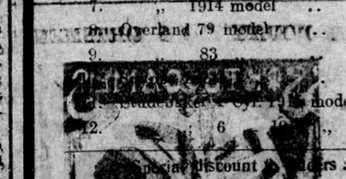

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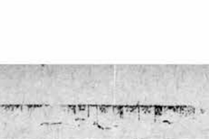

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The text of the agreement between the Secretary of State in Council and the Tata Power Company. Ltd., in regard to the acquision of land at Mulshi Peta is now published in "Bombay Government Gazette." The following are extracts from the same:—

From time to time whenever the company shall apply in writing to the Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "Government"), to put in force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of acquiring for the company any land situated within any of the said villages of which sufficient plans and full and correct particulars shall be given by the company and which the company allege is needed for the construction of some of the said works the Government on being satisfied after such due enquiry as aforesaid that the acquisition under the said Act of the land so applied for is necessary and is bona fide needed for the construction of some of the said works shall put in force the provisions of the said Act in order to acquire the same for the company. The particulars to be given by the company of the land shall include the survey number, Pot or Hissa number and area of each separate plot of land desired to be acquired together with the name of the village within which any such plot is situated and also in every case the particular nature of the said Works for which the plot is to be acquired.

COMPENSATION.

The company shall and will provide for and reimburse or pay to Government the entire cost as determined by Government of the acquisition under the provisions of the said Act of all land as defined by the said Act which has been applied for by the company and acquired for the company by Government under the terms of this agreement (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said acquired land") including all compensations, damages, interest, costs and expenses whatsoever which have been and may be paid or incurred in respect of or on account of such acquisition and all law costs and other expenses which have been or may be incurred by Government upon or in respect of or incidental to such acquisition or any litigation arising thereout and either in the original or appellate courts and including the cost of any establishment and salary of any officer or officers of Government whom Government may think it necessary to employ or assign on special duty for the purpose of such acquisition and of providing other land for expropriated rayats and other persons as hereinafter mentioned.

Provided nevertheless that if at any time before the publication of the Acquisition Officer's award any rayats or other persons expropriated from any part of the said acquired land which is situated in any of the villages specified in the first part of the schedule hereto shall desire other lands either wholly or partly in lieu of the compensation in money to which they would be entitled under the said Act and if the Collector shall arrange to provide such rayats and other persons with other lands in any District (whether agricultural, forest, waste or other Government land) the company shall pay to Government (in lieu of the compensation for the land occupied by such rayats and other persons which would have been payable by the company to Government under sub-clause (1) of this clause) the entire cost of providing and improving other lands for such rayats and other persons and all compensation and expenses incidental thereto that is to say:—

(a) The price or compensation which shall be paid by Government or the Collector to any occupants of any Government lands appropriated for agricultural or other purposes in any district for their right of occupancy of such lands in perpetuity or (as the case may be) for any shorter period and all other rights of the occupants therein and in any buildings, wells, tanks, or other improvements thereon.

(b) Such expenses as may be incurred by Government or paid by Government to the expropriated rayats or other persons of clearing, levelling, banking and otherwise improving and preparing such other lands for the cultivation of rice or other crops including the expenses of providing well and water channels and other improvements to such other lands.

(c) Such compensation as may be paid by the Collector to such rayats and other persons whenever such other lands provided for them as aforesaid shall not be equivalent in quality, position, value, area or otherwise to the lands from which they shall respectively have been expropriated or shall be subject to a higher assessment than the lands from which they have been expropriated and

(d) Such compensation as may be paid by the Collector for the expenses of the removal and settlement of such rayats and other persons and their families and effects upon the other lands provided for them.

And the entire cost of providing and improving such other lands for expropriated rayats and other persons shall be determined by the Collector and shall be final and binding on the company and shall be in addition to the compensation to be paid or awarded to such expropriated rayats and other persons for any buildings erections or wells upon any part of the said acquired land but the said entire cost of providing and improving such other lands in substitution for any part of the said acquired land shall not exceed the sum which would have been payable to such expropriated rayat or rayats under the provisions of the said Act.

The monies which shall be payable by the company under this clause shall be paid by the company by the initial deposit with the Collector of the sum of Twenty-five thousand Rupees within three days after the publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the declaration under Section 6 of the said Act with reference to any of the land to be acquired in pursuance of these presents and by payment to the Collector within seven days after demand in writing of such amount or amounts as the Collector shall from time to time estimate to be required or provided by the Company for the purpose of meeting or disbursing any of the monies compensation, damages, interest, costs, charges or expenses herein before referred to.

75,000 H. P. BY JUNE 1926.

The company shall on or before the first day of June 1926 or within such extended period as Government may allow complete the said works upon the said acquired land so that the said works shall be capable of producing at least 75,000 electric horse power and the company shall also within the said period or extended period erect aerial transmission lines for transmitting electrical energy generated at the Power House at Bhiravadi to the receiving station in the Island of Bombay and shall supply electrical energy to the public in Bombay or other places in the area of supply under any license to be granted as hereinafter mentioned.

The said works shall be carried out in every repect in accordance with plans, designs and specifications which shall have been previously submitted to any approved of in writing by the said Government in the public works department and the company shall expend in the construction of the said works wheresoever situate not less than the sum of Rupees Fifty Lakhs. Upon completion of the said works and of any additional works the company shall at all times thereafter during the continuance of any such license maintain the said works in a proper and efficient state of repair and condition and so far as the said works relate to the generation and development transmission distribution supply and use of electric energy shall be executed and maintained by the company in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act 1910 and the rules thereunder or any amended or modified Law or Rules for the time being in force in British India relating to the supply of electricity and in all respects in conformity with the conditions and provisions of any License granted by the said Government to the Company under Section 3 of the said Indian Electricity Act 1910 and for the time being in force.

The Company shall upon the expiration of the said period or any extended period allowed for completion of the said works and at all times thereafter during the continuance of the said License unless prevented by the Act of God or occurrences beyond the control of the Company deliver such a continuous supply of water from the said lake and through the aqueducts tunnels and pipe lines aforesaid to the said Power House to be constructed at Bhiravadi as shall be required for generating sufficient electric energy to meet the demands of consumers in Bombay and other places in the areas of supply prescribed by the said license.

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The following are two of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment my urine was examined on 30th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina's Hospital Cathelogical Laboratory at Bombay "Sugar was found Nill"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physisians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs.

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1015. "I can safely recommend Dr Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

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"COOPERATIVE NON-COOPERATORS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of your correspondent "H. F. D." in your paper a couple of days ago made me curious regarding what he had written against the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and his Auditor; and after having read the dialogue in the "Bharat Mata" of 15th April I can assure you that what he wrote was not in the least exaggerated. On the contrary, I am constrained to believe that he has not fully realised the gravity of the situation in which all members of Cooperative Societies might be placed if the action of Mr. Rothfield and his subordinates were allowed to go unchallenged. The mere removal of this amiable personality to some more useful sphere of work, as your correspondent suggests, would not mend matters. What is wanted is a complete clipping off of the very wide powers that are attached to his post and that have so long prevented the co-operative movement to assume its due proportions; and if the New Era about which so much has been talked to us now-a-days is to begin in right earnest and if the co-operative movement is not to be hide-bound to the whims and caprices of an uninformed and overbearing officialdom, the least that we can expect from the new Minister in charge of this Department—who by the way was not long ago the Chairman of the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank—is that he should early institute an impartial inquiry into this misuse of power by the Registrar, and bring about at an early date the rehabilitation of the Cooperative Department on a really popular basis.

In the course of the long interview, published in the "Bharat Mata", which illustrates the hidden success of Mr. Gandhi's movement in removing the awe with which people in this country had so long been accustomed to regard the European officials—Mr. Rothfield appears to have completely lost his head inasmuch as while talking ostensibly regarding the cancellation of the Kasegaon Union he digressed into a tirade against the Brahmins and Gujaratis which was as uncalled-for as it was unjust.

And, Sir, what business had Mr. Rothfield to inquire into the politics of the members of the Society. He is there to see that the Society is well-managed and I have not yet heard that the Cooperative Department is authorised to inculcate amongst the members of Cooperative Societies the right course of their political thought. In that case almost every Society now under the charge of Mr. Rothfield will have to go, as almost every Society has one or other of its members in the Non-Cooperation movement. To give only one example Mr. N. C. Kelkar has long been the Chairman and is yet a member of the Poona District Cooperative Bank. Why does not Mr. Rothfield object to members, like Mr. Kelkar, taking part in the Non-Cooperation movement. Are they too strong for him? I shall be glad if he will explain as though not yet an active unit of the Non-Cooperation movement, I am anxious to know where I really am as I also, Sir, am.

A MEMBER OF A COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Santa Cruz, May 25.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that a certain Mr. Rao has written to the Press concerning the disbursment of a small sum authorised by the Standing Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress in connection with the journeys undertaken by the President, Lala Lajput Rai purely for the sake of Congress work in Bombay. Lala Lajpat Rai has not so far appropriated this sum although he was fully authorised to do so.

Under Rule 25 of our Draft constitution provision is made for the payment of travelling allowances to members of the Executive. Considering that men who are fighting the Indian workers battles are neither provided by Government with handsome ministerial salaries nor usually belong to the millionaire class, it should not be difficult for a man of average intelligence to realise the meaning of and utility for a provision of the kind adopted under our constitution.

As for Lala Lajpat Rai everyone is aware of the splendidly generous manner in which he has gifted away practically all he possessed in the country's cause.—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMAN LALL,
General Secretary.

All-India Trade Union Congress Office,
20, Tamarind Lane,
May, 23.

FREAK CANDIDATES.

The "Pioneer" writes:—

Freak candidates are often a feature of elections—whether Parliamentary or municipal—in England and elsewhere. Lahore, we believe, was invited to give its suffrage last year both to a barber and to a sweet-seller. America, true to her faculty for "going one better" than anyone else, succeeded in unearthing for the presidency a candidate who was enjoying his country's hospitality in the walls of the Sing Sing prison. Amsterdam, however, has managed to achieve a minor record, for in her recent municipal elections a well-known tramp rejoicing in the name of Hadjememaar which being translated means "if you only had me" not only put up as a candidate, but was actually elected and, according to the "Times" correspondent, intends to take his seat. His means of livelihood depends apparently on the charity of the passers-by in the principal squares of the Dutch city. Amsterdam is to be congratulated on this picturesque addition to her municipal attractions, but the trouble about these freak candidates is that when they are once elected they have an annoying habit of shedding their eccentricities and settling down to their representative functions like ordinary humdrum folk.

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The Marble bust of Lok. ordereded by him and purchased by his Sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

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TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR
MR. Wagh,

Dear Sir,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complete success, and I liked it extremely. Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almighty for your prosperity. With kind regards.

Poona City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier Sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

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IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

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For particulars apply to the Manager,

The Bombay Chronicle

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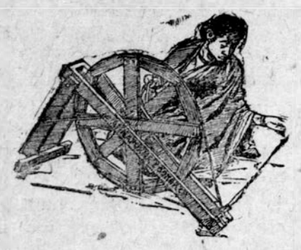

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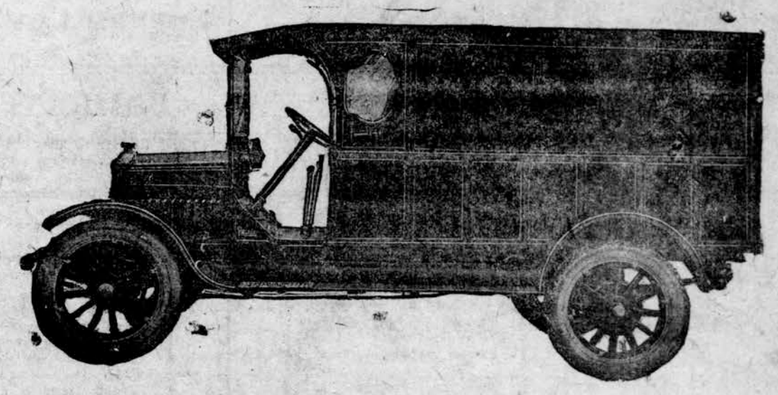

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